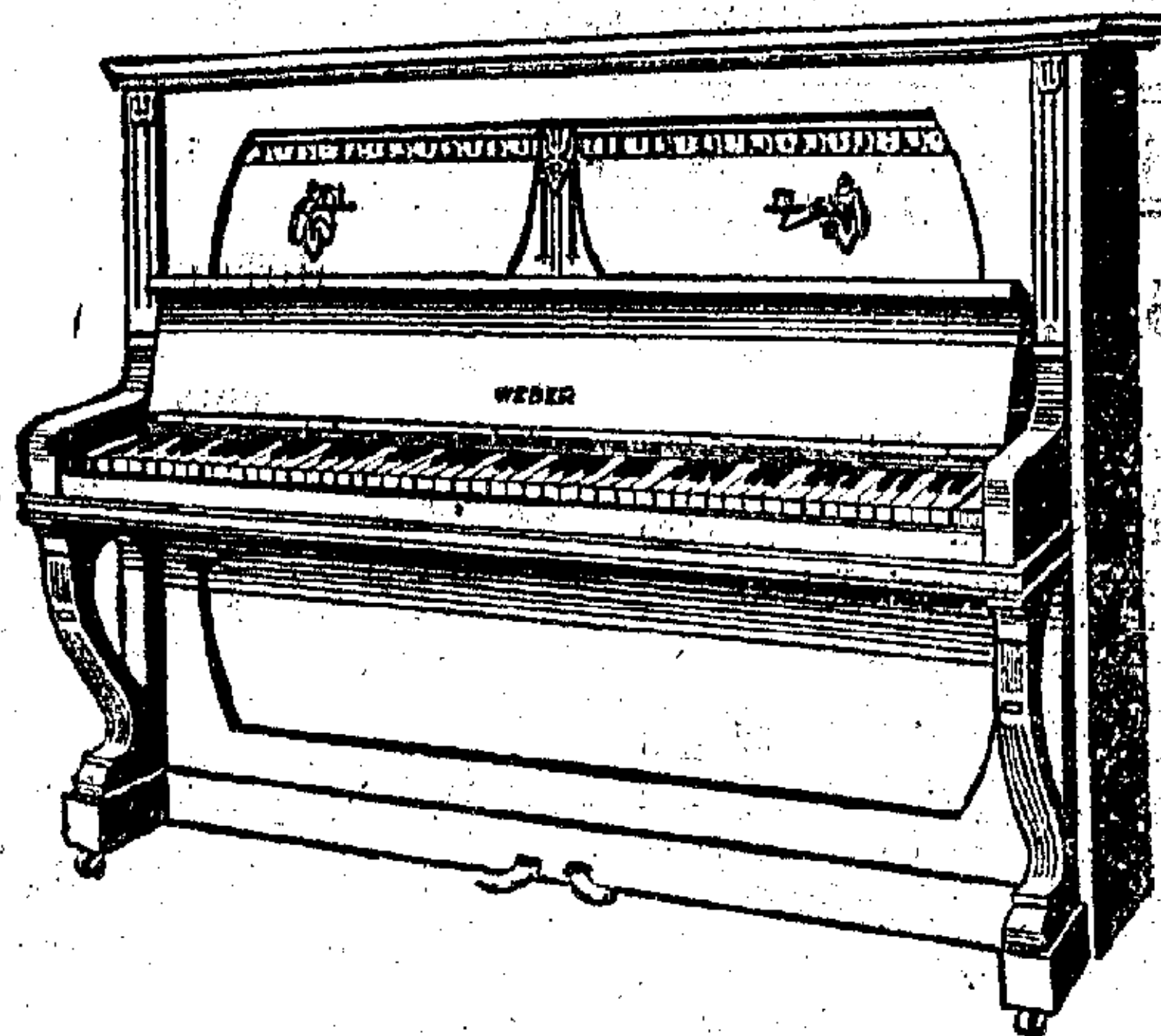


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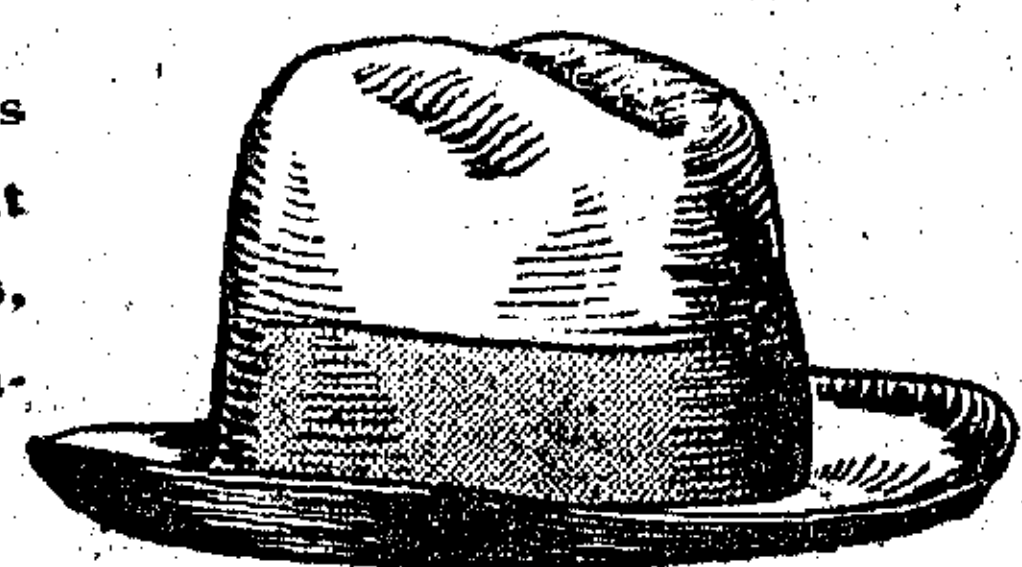
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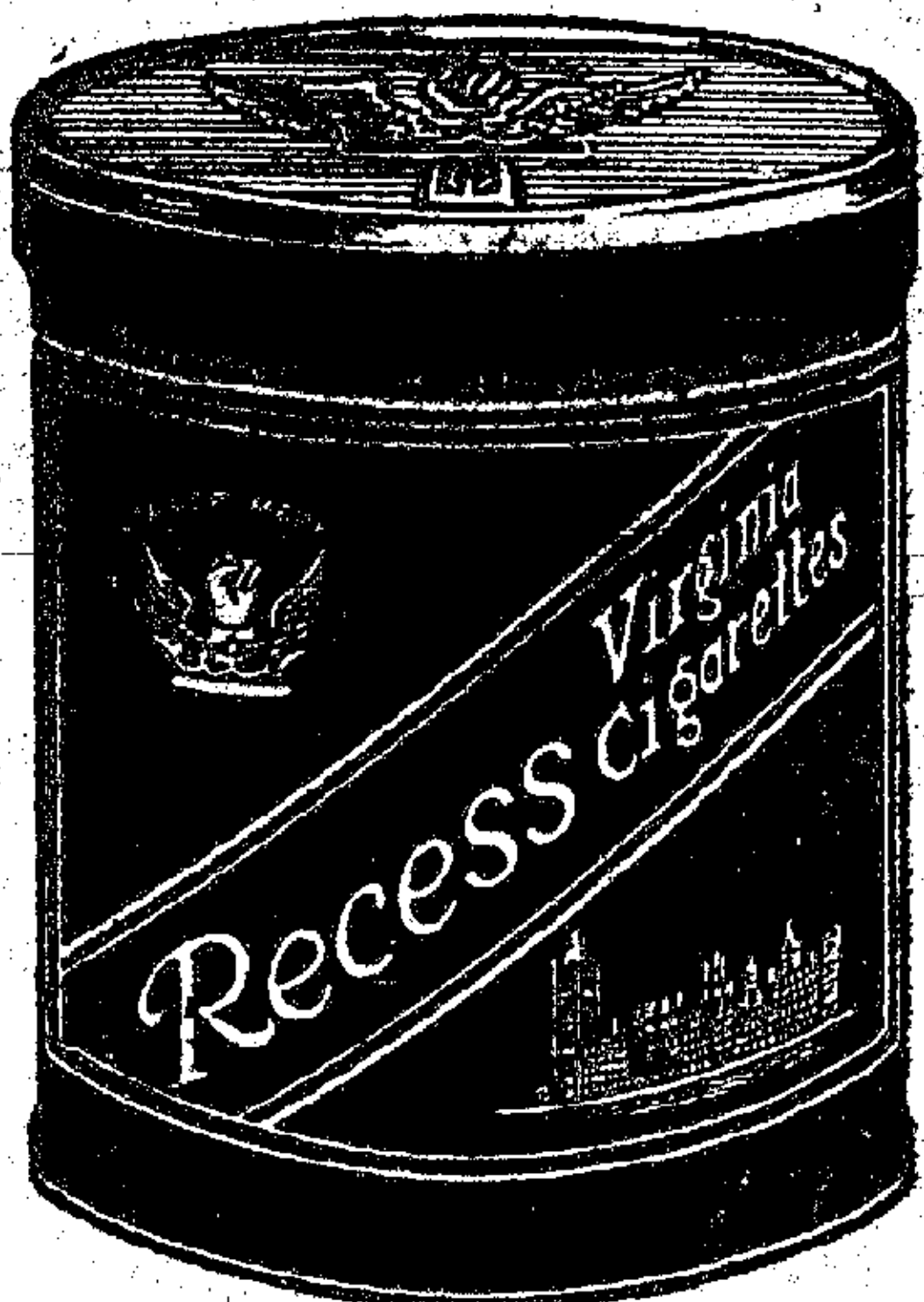
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LONDON.

THE M. C. L. SALE OF WORK. SUCCESSFUL OUT-DOOR FETE.

Government House grounds presented a pretty and animated spectacle on Saturday afternoon on the occasion of the sale of work and *fete* organised under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League in aid of the Children of the Empire Fund for Disabled and Blind Soldiers and Sailors and the Belgian Orphans in Belgium. The work offered for sale had engaged the attention and skill of the members of the various branches for some considerable time, and made quite an imposing display. The stalls were erected chiefly on the lawn in front of the House, but there were one or two others tucked away in sequestered corners, where, in the midst of delightful sylvan surroundings, a quiet and profitable business was done. The goods consisted, for the most part, of fancy needle-work, and included articles of utility and ornament. There were also hand-painted work on silk, linen, and cards, toys in profusion, and, at a stall specially devoted to that branch of business, presents suitable for Christmas and the New Year. There was also a flower stall, at which a large number of Chinese ladies did good business, having their emissaries all over the ground "button-holing" the male visitors in a double sense; and a "Houp-La" stand, where money changed hands freely for the privilege of testing skill with the rings. A novelty was furnished by a Tulip Stall, where skilfully built and stately-looking tulips were offered at a modest price, the purchasers—for the most part little "tots"—being allowed to "pick their fancy." A "Lucky Dipping Well" was largely patronised, and, as it was a case of "all prizes, no blanks," the youthful plungers went off satisfied with the result. The Refreshment Stall was rather a pretentious affair, enclosing a considerable portion of the ground to the west of the house. Its organisers gauged the requirements of their guests pretty accurately, as afternoon tea, in the midst of such surroundings was not to be resisted, and the numerous little tables were seldom without occupants.

Lady May, under whose direction the function was organised and carried through, was practically ubiquitous and at the service of visitors as well as officials and stall-holders with advice and guidance. She was ably seconded by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn), who was indefatigable in his efforts to make things "go." His persuasive powers were exercised with notable effect at the Tulip Stall in an auction sale of pictures which he conducted. The "works of Art" comprised a number of crayon cartoons, which, while of the burlesque order, were cleverly conceived and skilfully drawn. The result was that prices were given which surprised not only the promoters but also the purchasers themselves. A fearsome-looking representation of "Ye Peake Tiger" was the favourite, and provoked a spirited contest between two residents in that salubrious quarter of the Colony. It was knocked down at \$35 and was returned by the purchaser. It was re-exposed along with another cartoon, "Ye Longing Lion," and the pair realised \$50. Another pair—"Ye Rampaging Rhino" and "Ye Brown Bear"—brought \$30. Other pictures, constituting what the auctioneer facetiously termed "The Tulip Series," were knocked down at prices varying from \$15 to \$30.

A repeat performance of the entertainment of the previous night, described at length in our columns on Saturday, was given in the Ballroom of Government House before an audience that filled the spacious apartment. The programme was practically the same as that of Friday night, with the addition of a turn by the "Swanks." The audience were unstinted in their appreciation.

The grounds were visited by large numbers in the course of the afternoon and, as most of the stalls were completely denuded of their contents, the proceeds should amount to a handsome sum.

Following are the names of the stall-holders, etc.:

Tulip Stall.—Miss Dione May, assisted by Mrs. Gedge, Mr. Wells, and the Commodore's Coxswain.
Sweets Stall.—The Misses May, Miss Locadie, Miss Stedman and Miss Ormiston.

Plant Stall.—Mrs. Looker.
Kouloon Stall.—Mrs. Aitken.
Peak Stall.—Mrs. Churchill.
Military Stall.—Mrs. Bouchier and Mrs. Cooper-Hunt.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

IMAGINATIVE IRELAND. MR. DUKE'S PLEA FOR INTER-COURSE AND CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Duke, K.C., Chief Secretary for Ireland, has visited the north, south, east, and west of Ireland, and at a luncheon in Belfast last month, given by the Lord Mayor, he gave some impressions of these visits.

He said he recognised that there could be no settled security where there was no steadfast observance of law, and while he held his present office he would regard it as his first responsibility to see that, north and south, all subjects of the King obeying the law shall be sure of the protection of the law.

It had occurred to him that the compartments in which Irishmen lived secured a degree of imagination which was, perhaps, not always for the best. If Irishmen were to attain the maximum of co-operation, Belfast people, separated by tradition and history from other parts of Ireland, had an object-lesson and a message for the whole land. The object-lesson was present in the streets and great industrial undertakings. The message was that, making the best of available conditions, loyalty, devotion, courage, enterprise, and endeavour would gain prosperity and might open the way to contentment. If Ireland at large could speak its message to Belfast it might well be one of invitation, and would not be one of envy. A process of regeneration was going on in the South and West which was sapping the foundations of old troubles and modern discontent, and he could wish that Belfast people could see and realize for themselves what was going on. He believed that the exchange of knowledge and circulation of ideas which would be produced by free mutual intercourse would be of very great benefit to the people of Ireland. In Belfast the secret of their security was the contentment of the citizens. The secret of the anxieties in the South of Ireland was a certain prevalence of discontent which he believed could be swept away.

THE GERMAN LACK OF CHIVALRY.

A WATERLOO INCIDENT.

Some Boche newspapers (says a writer in the *Reynolds Gazette*), are filled with astonishment that the French and the Russians and the English can fight together as Allies when they have so often fought against one another as foes. No German can understand chivalry and a regard for elementary humanity. A French paper reads them a lesson. In the evening of the battle of Waterloo, what was left of a French regiment was surrounded and had to surrender. Among them was an officer named Bounardin, who was picked up unconscious and desperately wounded. In the hospital he told a British officer that what affected him far more than his wounds was the loss of his Cross of the Legion of Honour. It had been pinned on his breast by Napoleon himself at Wagram. The English officer promised that he would do all he could to find it for him. The Frenchman was carried off, recovered and returned to France after peace was declared. He refused to take service under the Bourbons. In 1830 he wanted to rejoin under the tricolour, but a long journey illness and other matters prevented him from being appointed, and it was not till 1837 that he again entered the army as captain in the 1st regiment of the line. A few months afterwards he received a letter:—"Sir, for twenty-three years I have bought and carefully gone through the French Army list in search of the name of Bounardin. Are you the Bounardin to whom a British officer made a solemn promise after the battle of Waterloo? If you are the man, let me have proof. I have waited twenty-three years to redeem my promise. If you are not the Bounardin to whom I made it, I shall have to go on studying the army list." Captain Bounardin was able to give the necessary proofs, and a few days afterwards his cross was returned to him through the British Embassy in Paris. That is the difference between an Englishman and a Boche. The Englishman never forgets a verbal promise. The Boche looks upon written undertakings as mere scraps of paper. The *Reynolds Gazette* in fact, in May, 1871 wrote:—"There is nothing more idiotic than introducing morality into war. What is war? Assassination, brigandage, fire raising, pillage, nothing else."

Police Stall.—Mrs. Messer and Mrs. King.

Kouloon School Stall.—Miss Ferguson.

Victoria Stall.—Mrs. Piercy.

Tyng Stall.—Mrs. Bowley, assisted by Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Arthur.

Dollar Stall.—Mrs. Harris Walker, Mrs. Hazeland, Mrs. Diss, and Mrs. Bridger.

Fun Oi Stall.—Miss Woo and Miss Hall.

Hellion School Stall.—Mrs. Toucher.

St. Stephen's Girls' College Stall.—Miss Griffin.

Variety Stall.—Mr. Edwards.

Hong Le.—Mrs. Milner Jones and Miss Wilkinson.

Lucky Well.—Miss Judah.

Refreshment Enclosure.—Mrs. Chatham and Mrs. Stedman, assisted by Mrs. Parr and Miss Innes, (at the entrance gate), Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Ram, Mrs. Wakenan, Mrs. Dodwell, Mr. Dobie, Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. Hay, Miss Workers, Miss Edkiss, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. and the Misses Lamont, Mrs. Misses, Mrs. Crow, Miss Denison, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Hallifax, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Marriot, Miss Turner, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Orniston, and Mrs. Hodgson.

A HANDSOME RESULT.

We learn, on inquiry, that, while the exact amount realised has not yet been ascertained, owing to some returns not having been received, it already reaches \$8,100, an exceedingly creditable result.

GERMANY'S CHANNEL TUNNEL.

While we are considering the building of the Channel tunnel, taught by the hard lesson of war of its necessity, the Germans are in their turn talking of the tunnelling of a much narrower channel, the Bosphorus. It cannot be denied, now that Turkish soldiers are fighting on the Riga front, in Volhynia, and Galicia, the Dobruja, and Macedonia, as well as in the Sinaitic peninsula, Mesopotamia, and Armenia, that the military argument for such a tunnel, linking Europe and Asia, must appear to the German mind almost irresistible. But the German Eastern Trade Association, a body founded nearly 18 years ago to foster trade with Turkey and the Levant, maintains that the tunnelling of the Bosphorus would be a profitable undertaking commercially and financially. In a report to its members, published in the *Taegliche Rundschau*, it says:

"For some length of time the question of uniting Europe and Asia by a gigantic railway bridge was much debated. Siegmund Schneider published a book, 'The German Bagdad-Railway,' in which illustrations were given of the Sultan Abdul Hamid Bridge.

This bridge was to stretch across the Bosphorus, from Rumeli-Hissar on the European shore to Anadolu-Hissar on the Asiatic shore, and was to have a span of about 700 yards. But it is doubtful where it would be possible to build such a bridge.

"The idea, however, of building a railway tunnel under the Bosphorus appears more feasible. It ought to have, if only on strategic grounds, the whole-hearted support of the Government. Moreover, it would be undoubtedly a paying concern, as the amount of traffic between Europe and Asia would surely pay the running expenses."

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. H. K. Crichton, formerly of the staff of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., who left Shanghai for Home leave last May, has obtained a commission as 2nd-Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers and is now in training at Birmingham.

Lieut. J. H. Smart, of the same Regiment, also a Great Northern man, who left about a year ago, has had a narrow escape in the trenches, a shrapnel bullet having grazed his head. No serious harm was done and he was able to remain at his post.

Mr. Henry Symes, 2nd-Lieut. Lancashire and Yorkshire Regiment, was killed in action in France on September 30th. Mr. Symes, who was about 30 years of age, came out to China about 1908, and was for three years with the firm of Sander, Wheeler & Co. After a short furlough at Home, he accepted an appointment in the old firm of W. Hewett & Co., and later with G. Grayrigg. He was an exceptionally keen volunteer (says the *N.C. Daily News*), and had served in "A" Company Mounted Infantry; and during the last two or three years in the Light Horse. He went Home in February, 1915, and on offering his services was immediately given a commission in the Lancashire and Yorkshire Regiment. After the usual period of training he was sent to Egypt, where he saw active service in the desert on the side of the Suez Canal. From there, apparently, some time in July, he was drafted to France, where he appears to have served in the "big push," and so, unfortunately, to have met his end.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

CORRECTION.

Tuesday, 14th inst.:—"B" Co. Recruits, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at Blakely Pier at 3.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 16th inst.:—"B" Co. Recruits, Part 1, Practices 5 and 6, at Blakely Pier at 3.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 17th inst.:—"B" Co. Trained Men, Part II, Standard Test, and Recruits, Part I, at Blakely Pier at 3.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

G. K. H. BRITTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1916.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

HEADQUARTERS' CLUB.

An important meeting of the General Committee will be held at Headquarters' Club at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 13th. All Inspectors and Sergeants are invited to attend.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

The following Order of July 5th last is to be inserted in the Standing Orders and numbered 123A:—Members of the Band and Orchestra are not required to attend any kind of Patrols, Drill and Musketry unless expressly ordered by the D.S.P. (R.) They may, however, voluntarily perform any of these duties except on a date fixed for a Practice or Performance.

WINTER UNIFORM.

Blue uniform will be worn on Patrol Duty as from this date.

DAILY LECTURE.

All ranks above the rank of P.C. are required to attend a Lecture by the D.S.P. (R.) at Headquarters' Club at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday, Nov. 15th.

COMPANY PARADES.

All Company Parades will be taken by the respective Company Commanders unless otherwise ordered.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS, A.S.P. (R.)

11th November, 1916.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

No. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[1324]

TO LET.

No. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1325]

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS:—Four large rooms (communicating) facing Blake Pier and the General Post Office. Nos. 3, 10, 11 and 12 on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions.
For particulars apply—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
[1326]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
1219

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

8-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, for 5 or 6 months.
Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS.
[1327]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon. With Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARREATON V. APOAR & Co.,
14, Des Vœux Road Central.
[1315]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.
Apply—
"A,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1117

TO LET.

From 1st November next.
FURNISHED in "EWO MPSS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
[1085]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[940]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[618]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.
[623]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Cliff Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Mereton Terraces.
No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[32]

TO LET.

No. 1, MINDEN VILLAS: 5 Rooms with Tennis Court, in Mody Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1370]

TO LET.

No. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

No. 58, PEEL STREET.
No. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

SHOP.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 33, PEAK.
KELLY CREST, 60, PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

No. 58, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
35

WANTED.

HALF of FURNISHED HOUSE, Peak District, near Tramway Station. Moderate rent.

For 15 M.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office

SPORT.
CRICKET.UNIVERSITY EASILY DEFEAT
CIVIL SERVICE.

REMARKABLE BOWLING.

The University soundly defeated the Civil Service on the latter's ground on Saturday. Batting first, the University took the risk and declared at 137 for six wickets. It was not a big task, but the Civil Service failed miserably, being all sent back under fifty runs. Redmond and Braysay did all the damage. The former was especially formidable after two other bowlers had been tried, capturing five wickets in less than three overs, and the wickets cost less than a run each. The scores were as follow:—

A. de Souza, c Lample, b Hamilton	1
J. D. Wright, c Lample, b Hamilton	20
G. E. Marley, b.w., b Bird	5
F. A. Redmond, c Tachi, b Hamilton	27
K. Braysay, b Bird	37
Ng Sze Kwong, not out	13
A. H. Rumball, b Hamilton	10
R. Ponsbury Fane, not out	1
Extras	22

Total (for 6 wickets) 137
Chow Yat Cheong, D. P. Dixon, and W. Gittens did not bat.
Innings declared closed.

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	11	5	23	3
Bird	14	1	53	2
Witchell	8	0	22	1
Ling	2	0	17	0
Witchell bowled one wide ball.				

CIVIL SERVICE.	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. O. Hutchison, b Braysay	4			
R. E. O. Bird, c Braysay, b Dixon	0			
R. C. Witchell, b Redmond	16			
C. F. Mason, b Braysay	7			
P. T. Lample, c Rumball, b Redmond	11			
E. W. Hamilton, c Chow, b Braysay	1			
F. J. Ling, b Braysay	0			
J. W. Franks, b Redmond	0			
C. J. Tachi, b Redmond	4			
E. W. Dawson, not out	0			
R. Bearne, not out	0			
Extras	2			

Total					45
Bowling Analysis.					
	O.	M.	R.	W.	
Braysbay	11	0	23	4	
Dixon	4	2	3	1	
Marley	3	0	10	0	
Redmond	3.4	0	4	5	

CLUB AND KOWLOON DRAW.

The Club and Kowloon met on the Club ground on Saturday, when, after a most interesting match, the issue was undecided, and the probable result a doubtful one. Batting first, Kowloon scored fairly consistently and put up a total of 175, to which F. W. Wood, with 40, was the chief contributor. Thanks to a well-played 68 by E. J. R. Mitchell, the Club managed to recover from a by no means promising start, and when time arrived they had lost eight wickets and were twenty-three runs in arrears. Scores:—

KOWLOON.	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. D. Evans, b.w., b Syme	13			
A. O. Brown, b Brand	35			
W. H. Stapleton, b Brand	8			
J. V. Braga, c Morgan, b Taylor	22			
S. P. Robinson, c Austin, b Taylor	22			
J. E. Green, b Pearce	0			
W. T. Elson, c Morgan, b Taylor	1			
K. McLennan, c and b Taylor	0			
E. J. Edwards, b Taylor	8			
F. W. Wood, not out	40			
H. Overy, b Maas	23			
Extras	18			

Total	175			
Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Syme Thompson ...	8	0	42	1
Brand	11	0	45	2
Taylor	9	0	41	5
Pearce	4	0	23	1
Maas	1.3	0	6	1

CLUB.	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. E. Pearce, c Edwards, b Evans	19			
E. J. R. Mitchell, Green, b Overy	68			
Col. Morgan, b Evans	0			
H. H. Taylor, b Overy	16			
R. P. Thurstield, b Overy	4			
R. A. Brand, did not bat	0			
R. M. Austin, c Wood, b Overy	11			
F. Syme Thompson, c and b Overy	2			
M. M. Maas, not out	20			
R. Kennedy, c and b Wood	4			
Dr. Aubrey, not out	2			
Extras	6			

Total	152			
Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Braga	7	0	36	0
Evans	10	0	44	2
Overy	8.5	0	45	5
Wood	5	1	21	1

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

U.S. LEAGUE.

R.G.A. v. H.K. VOLUNTEERS

The above teams met at Happy Valley on Saturday. There was one change in the R.A. team from that originally chosen, Gorman coming in, in place of Leighton. The Volunteers, winning the toss, set the gunners to face the sun, but this was no disadvantage. The game cannot be said to have been a display of brilliant football, although the "Volunteers" showed good combination at times. On the whole it was a fast, ding-dong struggle, with the introduction of plenty of brawn and muscle. From the start the R.A. forwards got going, but the ball was sent wide of the post. Play then took place in mid-field, and the Volunteers broke away, but found the R.A. defence ready for them. Talfourd especially proving a great stumbling block. Halls broke away for the soldiers, but Raiton, dashing across, saved the situation. Youngman next came to the fore and put in a fine shot which Goldenberg managed to clear. The Volunteer forwards then got going, and led by Walker, began to make things lively. Robinson proved a dangerous man, and his centre caused great excitement in the R.A. goal area. Garrod, however, was in good form, and saved repeatedly.

Eventually Walker gave a nice forward pass to Stalker, who took the ball on the run and put in a splendid shot, which beat the gunners' keeper, but struck the cross-bar and rebounded into play. Half-time arrived with the scores blank.

On resuming the Volunteer forwards got away, but the R.A. defenders were ready and Caple cleared neatly. The game now became very fast and interesting, and bustling tactics were resorted to by both sides in the hope of getting goals. Smith saved a dangerous movement of the Volunteers left wing, and set the gunners' forwards going, but an offside goal was the only result. The Artillery halves, all of whom worked well, had some lively tussles with the Volunteer forwards. Townsend was kept busy by Robinson and Rodger, but Dickenson was always at hand to help him. The only goal of the match fell to the soldiers, Gorman following up a long shot, and catching the ball on his body, as Goldenberg attempted to clear, it rebounded into the goal. The Volunteers tried hard to equalise, and Garrod was continually called upon to save, which he always did in fine style. For the Volunteers Raiton played well at back, and always managed to be where there was something doing. Dickenson and Talfourd both played well for the Artillery. The game remained even until the final whistle sounded, leaving the R.G.A. victors by 1 goal to nil.

Referee: Mr. Bowles.
Teams:—R.G.A.: Garrod, Caple and Dickenson; Smith, Talfourd, and Townsend; Youngman, Edgeler, Saunders, Gorman, and Halls.
H.K. Volunteers: Goldenberg; Raiton and Raiton; Bond, Stewart, and Chasels; Robinson, Rodger, Walker, McTavish, and Stalker.

ROYAL ENGINEERS v. K.S.L.I.

These teams met on the Navy Ground on Saturday and a very exciting game ensued. The fortunes of play varied considerably, for at one period it seemed as if nothing could stop the Shropshires winning easily. Then the R.E. got two goals ahead, and appeared to have an overwhelming advantage, only to find, at the end of the match, that goals were level. The sappers visited the K.S.L.I. goal for a start, and Clayton cleared well from a rush by White and Pearce. The Shropshires then took the ball to the other end, and their E. goalkeeper saved well from an effort by the opposing right wing. Some good work by Bradcock and Machin followed, and Pritchard looked like scoring, but was prevented by Coxon. The K.S.L.I. opened the scoring, Peplow putting in a lovely centre from the left wing, which Pritchard had no difficulty in directing into the net. Following this the Territorials gave the R.E. a very anxious time, and it was only excellent work by the regulars' defence, in which Coxon figured conspicuously, that saved their goal from downfall. Shortly before half-time the Engineers were awarded a free kick, on account of the opposing custodian carrying, and from this White scored a very neat goal.

After the interval the Shropshires again pressed, and Machin tested Wilkinson with a hot shot which just failed to score. The Engineers then took up the running, and the Shropshires seemed to fall to pieces for a time. Townsend scored for the Engineers, and almost immediately afterwards a miss-kick by Morris nearly gave them another goal. The K.S.L.I. made a great rush, but Wilkinson cleared well. Townsend nearly headed the ball into the net, and then, shortly afterwards, White managed the third goal for the sappers with a good effort. Time was approaching, but the Shropshires did not give in, and made repeated rushes on the R.E. goal, from one of which Wassall scored. It was now getting quite dark, and the game seemed a certain win for the R.E., when Bradcock put in a beautiful pass from the right wing and Pritchard made no mistake, scoring the equaliser with a good shot.

The final whistle sounded before anything else could happen, an interesting game resulting in a draw of three goals each. The Shropshire forwards showed good combination, some of their passing being very neat, while for the Engineers Scott kept his forwards well fed with clever passing, and Coxon, who nearly always plays a good game at back, excellent himself.

Result: R.E. 3; K.S.L.I. 3.
Referee: Mr. Banks.
Teams:—Royal Engineers: Wilkinson; Blumfield and Coxon; Brennan, Smith, and Horlop; Walters, Townsend, Scott, White, and Pearce.
K.S.L.I.: Pritchards; Clayton and Wall; Morris, Wilkinson, and Henn; Bradcock, Machin, Pritchard, Wassall, and Peplow.

SECOND DIVISION MATCHES.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS v. POLICE
RESERVE.

This game proved very one-sided, the Staff and Departments winning by 3 goals to love. In the first half Stephens scored three and Darricott, taking a penalty for handling, scored the fourth. The soldiers added another five in the second half, Davies claiming two, Steele two and Stephens one.

LUSITANO v. SOUTH CHINA
ATHLETIC.

This game attracted a large crowd on the Navy Ground. This, and the Military ground badly wanting in, as the spectators—the Chinese especially—with nothing to stop them, encroached on the field, upset the players, and prevent other spectators who keep their places from seeing anything of the game.

In the first half the game was fairly even, but in the second half the Athletic got round the Lusitano goal, and simply potted away at it for all they were worth. The goalkeeper played a great game, and it was marvellous how he escaped defeat. The game ended in a draw, neither side being able to find the net.

ISLAMICS v. KOWLOON.

The Islamics gained an easy victory over Kowloon on the Club Ground, finding the net six times to their opponents' twice. Bux, Ogley and Mudd Din scored for the winning side, while Musket and Rogers managed one each for the losers. Jackson should have added another for the Islamics from a penalty, but missed badly.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.
S. H. DODWELL v. A. B. STEWART.

STEWART WINS BY 5 UP AND 4 TO PLAY.

The weather was glorious at Fanling yesterday and the course though hard, was in excellent condition. The greens were very fast, but they were as true as a billiard table. There was no wind and everything pointed to a fine exhibition of golf by the two players who had qualified to play off for the Championship—S. H. Dodwell, who was runner up last year, and A. B. Stewart.

Dodwell had already met and defeated C. E. H. Beavis, R. E. Lindsell and R. A. Brand; and Stewart had met and defeated E. I. Crist, E. V. D. Parr and Capt. Campbell, last year's champion.

There was a good following when the players drove off from the first tee. Neither started very well. Stewart pulled and Dodwell found the bunker. The hole was won by Stewart in 5-5. The second hole was halved in 5. Dodwell getting into the long grass at the foot of the bank behind the green and failing to get out. The third hole showed how fiery the course was. Both men pitched on to the green and ran a little up the bank behind, getting nasty shots to play. Dodwell ruined a two-foot putt, and a half in 4 was the result. The next two holes were won by Stewart, Dodwell pulling his drive at the 4th, and slicing at the 5th, experiencing trouble, as a consequence, on both occasions. At the 6th, the long hole, Dodwell was unfortunate.

He sent a lovely ball from the tee, but with a slight pull found himself in a bad lie just on the edge of the fairway. This cost him a stroke. Stewart was well on in 3, and was strong with the like, but did not get back. Dodwell being lucky to halve in 6. At the seventh, "The Bog," Stewart got underneath his tee shot, which landed in soft country, with the result that he lost the hole. Stewart was unlucky at the eighth, when a good drive got a nasty kick to the right and ran down to the bottom of the gulley between the 8th green and the 9th tee, allowing Dodwell to win the hole by 4-5. The golf so far had not been up to the championship standard, both players obviously being affected by the occasion, but at the ninth the spectators were given a treat. Dodwell, whose drive might have been better, got a lovely brassie shot and was well on in 3. Stewart had a good drive and second shot, and was within a yard of the pin with his third. Dodwell sank a five yard putt and Stewart got home for a half in 4—two under Bogey. Stewart was thus one up at the turn.

Dodwell won the next 3 holes, Stewart slicing his drive at the 10th, and putting his drive at the 11th into the rough country in front of "The Gem," from which he had to play back to get into the fairway, while at "The Gem" he was short and hit the step trying to chip up on to the green. He found his ball unplayable and was obliged to pick up. At this stage Dodwell was 2 up, but at the next two holes he sliced his drives badly and lost both, allowing Stewart to square the match at the 14th, where he lost his ball. Stewart's golf for the last 14 holes was very consistent—4, 4, 5, 4, and he looked a certain winner at this stage. At the 16th Dodwell sent a fine straight drive to within 20 yards of the green, but his short game was again weak and he only managed a half in 4. At the 17th he pulled his drive and sliced his 3rd, the hole costing him 7. At the home hole Dodwell pulled his drive into the rough but found it lying well and made a brassie with his 2nd shot. It took Stewart, who had played the hole perfectly, all his time to get a half in 4—one under Bogey. The result of the morning round was, therefore, that Stewart was 2 up and strongly favoured as the winner.

The approximate scores for this round were:—

STEWART.	O u t—5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 6, 6, 5, 4—44
Home—6, 6, 0, 5, 0, 4, 4, 5, 4—34 for 7	

DODWELL.	O u t—6, 5, 4, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4—45
Home—5, 5, 3, 0, 0, 6, 4, 7, 4—34 for 7	

79 for 16 holes.

Both players started well after tiffin and the first hole was halved in 4. At the Record Dodwell put his second shot to the right of the green, where it lay in long grass, and this cost him the hole, Stewart getting down in 4 to his 5. At the short third neither player was on with his tee shot, and Stewart hit the rut running alongside the green and bounced back. He laid Dodwell a symic with his 4th, but his opponent had two for the hole. The next 3 holes were halved in 5 each, and the golf was not particularly brilliant. Dodwell had a nasty half stymie to negotiate at the 4th but managed it nicely; and at the 6th Stewart was much too strong with his approach and gave himself a difficult 5-foot putt back for a half, which he just managed. Stewart won the 7th with a pretty 3, but lost the 8th through bad putting and failing to get back. Neither played the ninth hole well, Dodwell pulling and Stewart topping his drive. On the green Dodwell missed an easy putt for a half, Stewart thus being 3 up and the home nine to play.

Stewart's drive at the 10th found a resting place in a Chinese grave and he lost a stroke, but his opponent was again weak on the green and a half in 6 resulted. At the 11th, Stewart's putt ran round the hole and he was lucky to win in 5-6. Dodwell again missing a very short putt. Stewart was now 4 up. "The Gem" was halved in 4, and at the 13th Stewart ran up his 3rd dead, and got a 4. Dodwell taking 5. Stewart was now downy 5 and improving with every hole. The match was finished from "Sandy's Fulpit," where a half in 4 made Stewart Champion by 5 up and 4 to play.

It was a very interesting contest to watch and, though a trifle disappointing

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ANOTHER HONGKONG MAN
KILLED AT THE FRONT.

SECOND-LIEUT. GRISSELL.

News was received in the Colony on Saturday of the death in action in France, on September 15th, of Second-Lieut. Francis Grissell, of the Goldstream Guards. Until about eighteen months ago the deceased, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, was with the firm of Messrs. Leigh & Grange, of Hongkong. At the outbreak of war the late Mr. Grissell became a member of the Special Police Reserve. While in Hongkong he rendered most valuable help to the local A.D.C., collaborating with Mr. Sinclair in the creation of much beautiful scenery.

The late Mr. Grissell was the fourth and youngest son of the late Mr. Grissell, of Redisham Hall, Beccles, Suffolk. He was born at Norbury Park, Dorking, Surrey, and was educated at Warren Hill, Eastbourne, and at Harrow. When he arrived in England from Hongkong he enlisted in the Artists Rifles, but three months later obtained a commission in the Coldstream Guards.

DUMPING A CHILD BABY.
WOMAN FINED AT HONGKONG.

The hearing was resumed at the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday of the case in which a Chinese woman of Hunghom was charged with being concerned in the dumping of a child's body on a piece of waste ground, and also with failing to notify the authorities that the child had died of an infectious disease, small-pox.

Mr. Dennis represented the woman. An Indian witness described how he saw a man dump a parcel on a piece of waste ground at Hunghom. The witness said he became suspicious, apprehended the coolie, took him to where the parcel had been placed, and asked him to open it. The coolie complied, and it was then discovered that the parcel contained the dead body of a female child. The body was wrapped in rags and a "gunny" bag. The coolie stated that a woman had given him the parcel, requesting him to get rid of it.

The woman, when questioned by a Chinese detective, admitted that she gave the body to the coolie. The reason why she did not report the matter to the police was because it was "too early in the morning," and she was "afraid to go out."

Dr. Smalley said the cause of the child's death was small-pox, of a very severe type. The symptoms must have been observable for two or three days, and especially to a Chinese. Dr. Smalley added that they were continually trying to stop the dumping of bodies in this way.

The woman, in a statement, said the deceased was her daughter, and alleged that she gave the coolie \$3 to take the body to the dispensary.

Mr. Wood, the Magistrate, fined the woman \$200 for failing to notify, and \$50 for being concerned in the dumping of the body.

THE COLONY'S FINANCE.

The financial statement of the Colony for the month of August is as follow:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	
Balance of assets and liabilities on 31st July, 1916	\$ 393,007.12
Revenue from 1st to 31st August, 1916	1,111,153.53
	\$2,104,160.67
Expenditure from 1st to 31st August, 1916	682,893.17
Balance	\$1,421,267.50

BOXING.

"IRON" BUX TO HAVE A CONTEST.

Articles have been signed for a 20 three-minute round contest between "Iron" Bux and Sapper Miles. The fight will take place at the V.R.C. on December 9th, on which occasion also the amateur champion feather-weight event will also be decided.

in regard to the standard of play, both men made some fine shots. The putting was weak on both sides and particularly on Dodwell's part, but this is excusable on account of the fiery nature of the greens. Dodwell was unfortunate enough at the 9th hole to break his brassie, with which he is accustomed to drive, and this had an effect on his shots from the tee. The approximate scores for the afternoon round were:—

STEWART.	O u t—4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6—42
Home—6, 5, 4, 4, 4	—23 for 5 holes.

DODWELL.	O u t—4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4—44
Home—6, 6, 4, 5, 4	—25 for 5 holes.

	65 for 14 holes.
--	------------------

	59 for 14 holes.
--	------------------

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

NEW STYLES IN

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

CELEBRATED

FELT and STRAW

HATS.

FELT HATS IN SEVERAL SHADES OF BROWN,

GREEN AND GREY, \$7.50 EACH.

STRAW HATS IN THE NEWEST SHAPES, FITTED

WITH VENTILATED LEATHERS.

\$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.00 Each.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

121

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size
"First Quality,"
Sold in tins of
100 at \$4.50
per 100 Duty
Paid.
The most
popular
Egyptian.

Finest and
Choicest
Egyptian
Cigarettes.
Stands foremost
in the opinion
of all
Connoisseurs.



Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.	KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
GRECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.	LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.	A. S. WATSON & Co.

1204-1

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

LADIES' FOOTWEAR
EXCLUSIVE MODELS.
A GRAND DISPLAY
OF
SMART AFTERNOON
AND
EVENING SHOES.

11077

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

H. E. CHEUNG PAT SZE, DECEASED.
 Owing to delay of the steamer the ceremony of removing the coffin to the Glass Works at Taiwan in Kowloon Bay, arranged for the 2nd instant, will take place on MONDAY next, the 13th instant. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend at the China Merchants' Wharf at 3 p.m. on that day.
 Hongkong, 10th November, 1916. [1367]

NOTICE

S. O. A. E. O.

THE undersigned beg to notify that the Agency of the Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd. (Société d'Oxygène et d'Acétylène d'Extrême Orient) will be transferred from A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING COMPANY IN CHINA, LIMITED, to Messrs. FLOQUET & KNOTH (1, Prince's Buildings, Telephone 2082, Works 1033), as from the 16th November, 1916.

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING COMPANY IN CHINA, LIMITED, OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD., F. FERNAUT, Technical General Manager.
 Hongkong, 31st October, 1916. [1352]

NOTICE

WE hereby announce that the CANTON-SAMUI RAILWAY, after the Board of Communications having bought four-sevenths of its interests from the Province of Hainan and Hainan, still has three-sevenths of its shares belonging to the KWONG TUNG YUEH-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

It was agreed with the Board that the Government, as a shareholder, should appoint a Director while the undersigned should designate a Manager to co-operate with the Director to administer the affairs of said Railway. Therefore, all cheques for payments receipts, agreements of purchase and other documents of the Director shall be countersigned by the Manager representing the interest of the undersigned, otherwise they are null and void. The present Manager is Mr. LAUKAMKONG.

By Order of Committee,
 KWONG TUNG YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.,
 Canton, 9th November, 1916. [1368]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED
 (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1638 for 50 Shares numbered from 6380 to 6389 inclusive, standing in the name of Mr. Woo YUE CHOW, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Russell Street, Hongkong, within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

W. E. ROBERTS,
 Secretary,
 Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1367]

SECOND 5½ RUSSIAN INTERNAL
 SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916
 for RbLs. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be opened from 14th November to 26th December, 1916.
 The price of issue is 95 per cent.
 The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation.
 The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1926, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.
 Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.

As interest on the above Loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.
 Payment may also be made in Roubles.
 Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.
 40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.
 The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,
 Manager,
 RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
 [1359]

WANTED.

BY a British Firm, a competent BRITISH STENOGRAPHER.
 Apply in own handwriting with references stating salary required to—
 MERCHANT,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 [1369]

WANTED.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR.
 Apply—
 X. Y. Z.,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 [1357]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. abstainer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to—
 W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
 Kowloon.
 [1348]

WANTED.

A N ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Marine Engineers' Guild in Hongkong. An Engineer Preferred. Reply to—
 17, NANKING ROAD, Shanghai.
 [1313]

INTIMATIONS

REMEMBER

"KISMET"

MID - DECEMBER.

A.D.C. Production

on behalf of the

"STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally

disabled in the War.

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
 All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
 The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
 [1377]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
 In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6.47 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
 [1368]

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

INTIMATIONS

The List will be Closed on or before
 15th November, 1916.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
 SIX PER CENT. WAR
 LOAN OF 1916.

Issue of \$3,000,000 Hongkong
 Currency six per cent. Bonds to
 Bearer authorised by the War
 Loan Ordinance 1916.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE
 LOAN WILL BE HANDED
 OVER TO THE IMPERIAL
 GOVERNMENT AS A WAR
 CONTRIBUTION FROM
 THE COLONY OF
 HONGKONG.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
 OF THIS LOAN ARE GUARAN-
 TEED BY THE GOVERNMENT
 OF HONGKONG AND ARE
 SECURED BY THE
 REVENUES OF
 THE COLONY.

PRICE OF ISSUE \$100 PER CENT.

Interest payable—1st May and
 1st November.

First Coupon for full six months' interest payable—1st May, 1917.

Principal repayable at par on—
 1st November, 1928, or, at the
 option of the Government of
 Hongkong, principal may be
 wholly or partially repaid at
 any time after the fifth year
 by drawings of Bonds.

The HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION, Hong-
 kong, are instructed by the Govern-
 ment of Hongkong to invite
 subscriptions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in
 denominations of \$100, \$500,
 \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 payable
 to Bearer with half-yearly interest
 coupons attached payable 1st May
 and 1st November, at the Office of
 the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong.

The first coupon will be attached
 to Scrip Certificates, which will be
 exchanged later for definitive
 Bonds.

This loan will be free from any
 local taxation as regards both
 principal and interest.

Applications will be received by
 the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION, Hong-
 kong, from whom the necessary
 printed forms can be obtained.
 Such applications must be for \$100
 or any multiple thereof and be
 accompanied by a deposit of 25
 per cent. of the amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in
 whole or in part, and in the event
 of partial allotment the surplus
 amount paid as deposit will be
 appropriated towards the payment
 of instalments due on allotment.

The Government has the right
 to refuse any application.

Payment will be required as follows, viz.—
 25 per cent. on application.
 25 " " allotment (4th Dec., 1916).
 25 " " 20th December, 1916.
 25 " " 17th January, 1917.

In case of default in the pay-
 ment of any instalment at its due
 date, the deposit and instalments
 previously paid will be liable to
 forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates, with coupon
 attached for the first half-year's
 interest due on 1st May, 1917,
 will be issued after payment of the
 instalment due on allotment, and
 such certificates, when fully paid,
 will be exchangeable for Bonds
 when received. Notice will be
 given when Bonds are ready for
 delivery.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION.
 Hongkong, 23th October, 1916.
 [1364]

INTIMATION

"CHINA BY LAND
 AND WATER."

an album which portrays the

Chinese as they are in every-day

life, and it exhibits charming

pictorial sketches of a wonderful

and fascinating old-world Country.

"SEND ONE HOME."

30 PICTURES 7" x 5."

PRICE \$5.00.

Packed in neat cardboard box

ready for posting.

A. S. WATSON &
 CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

DONALD.—At the Government Civil Hos-
 pital, Hongkong, on November 12th,
 to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. DONALD, a
 daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH-MACGREGOR.—At the British Con-
 sulate, Shanghai, and afterwards at the
 Union Church, by the Rev. C. E.
 Darwent, on November 4th, LOUIS
 SMITH, Shanghai Municipal Electric
 Department, to MARY MACGREGOR,
 daughter of the late JAMES COOK
 MACGREGOR, 8 St. Ann's Drive,
 Glendock, Glasgow.

PARDON-DUNNE.—At St. Joseph's Church,
 Shanghai, by the Reverend Father
 MAURUS, S.J., on November 4th,
 WILLIAM A. L. PARDON, eldest son of
 Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pardon, of Barry,
 Glamorganshire, to MARIE MANCART,
 eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.
 Dunne, Shanghai.

BAIRD-WALKER.—At H.B.M. Legation,
 Peking, and afterwards by the Rev.
 P. Clement, on November 2nd, JONH
 MORRISON, only son of the late
 EDMUND GEORGE BARNARD and of
 Mrs. Barnard, of London, to DOROTHY
 HENRIETTE, youngest daughter of the
 late Captain WILSON WALKER and of
 Mrs. Walker, of Nagasaki, Japan.

DEATH.

SYMES.—Killed in action somewhere in
 France, on October 30th HENRY
 SYMES, Second-Lieut. Lancashire and
 Yorkshire Regt. (late with G.
 Grayrigg & Co.).

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
 LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1916.

THE HONGKONG WAR LOAN.

The subscription list to the Hongkong Six
 Per Cent. War Loan will close on Wednes-
 day. From inquiries which we have
 made, there appears reason to believe that
 the support accorded to the loan by the
 general public has fallen far short of
 expectations and that a large portion of
 the required sum will therefore fall upon
 the underwriters. So far as the Euro-
 pean community is concerned this can
 hardly be a matter for surprise. When
 the project was first brought before the
 Legislative Council, we pointed out that
 the recent issue by the British Govern-
 ment of Six Per Cent. Exchequer
 Bonds would be likely to prove a
 very serious counter-attraction in
 consequence of the high rate of ex-

change prevailing. Where no sacrifice
 of patriotism is involved it is only
 natural for people to choose the invest-
 ment offering the best return, and at the
 present moment the sterling security
 certainly appears to be more advantage-
 ous than the dollar security.

In the Straits Settlements, where a similar loan
 is being raised, this argument is not
 applicable, thanks to the fixed rate of
 exchange. The local Government cannot,
 of course, be blamed for failing to fore-
 see the present situation, but it is to be
 regretted that they hesitated so long be-
 fore following the example set by the
 Federated Malay States and other parts
 of the Empire in offering financial con-
 tributions to the Imperial funds for the
 prosecution of the war, because in the
 earlier part of the year the present ad-
 verse factors would not have been encoun-
 tered, and, consequently, the prospects
 of success would have been greater. It
 was, however, thought that the considera-
 tions to which we have alluded would not
 weigh with the Chinese who constitute
 such a large proportion of the popula-
 tion, and that they would freely subscribe
 to the local loan because it was in a
 currency to which they were accustomed
 and involved neither delays nor com-
 plicated negotiations. This anticipation,
 we regret to learn, has not been realised.
 Two explanations of this have been offer-
 ed. We have heard it stated that the
 rate of interest does not commend itself
 to the Chinese from a commercial point
 of view. Having regard to the security,
 we should have thought that the return
 would be regarded as exceptionally
 good. It appears, however, that this
 point has been overlooked. Indeed, the
 second reason to which the lack of sup-
 port is ascribed is that the Chinese have
 had their faith in Government securities
 rudely shaken by their experiences in
 China. They ought to know by this time
 that there is a world of difference between
 lending money to one of the Provincial
 Governments of China and lending
 money to the Government of one of the
 Crown Colonies of Great Britain. Taken
 together, these explanations tend to show
 that there is a good deal of educational
 work still to be done amongst the inhabi-
 tants of this Colony. It would only be
 reasonable to suppose that at a moment
 when Kwangtung has barely recovered
 from the recent upheaval which drove so
 many thousands to seek refuge in Hong-
 kong, the Chinese who carry on business
 in our midst would appreciate the un-
 disturbed security which they enjoy.

Instead of this, they seem to be uncon-
 scious of the fact that they derive any
 particular benefits from British rule;
 otherwise, instead of regarding the loan
 from a purely commercial aspect, they
 would realise that it affords them an easy
 opportunity of showing that they are not
 insensible of the peace, freedom and
 security under which they are enabled to
 make money and enjoy it. If this Colony
 were to pass under German occupation
 they would speedily understand the
 advantages which they evidently hold so
 lightly now.

The next Criminal Sessions will com-
 mence on the 20th instant.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is
 being held to-morrow. The agenda con-
 tains only formal business.

The Philippine Carnival will be held
 in Manila, from February 3rd to
 February 11th, 1917, inclusive.

H.M. the King has not been advised
 to exercise his power of disallowance with
 respect to the Ordinance to provide for
 the taxation of tobacco.

Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson
 and Miss Wilkinson, and Mr. and Mrs.
 A. E. Paine returned to the Colony on
 Saturday by the *Empress of Japan*.

Mr. A. G. Coppin was expected to re-
 turn to the Colony by the *Empress of
 Japan*. At present Mr. Coppin is in
 Japan, and will arrive in Hongkong by
 the next "Empress" boat.

Yesterday harvest thanksgiving services
 were held in the Union Church, and
 were well-attended. The Rev. J. Kirk
 Macdonald was the preacher, and the
 praise service was special and appropriate
 to the occasion. There was a large display
 of flowers and fruit sent in for distri-
 bution in the Royal Naval and Military
 Hospitals of Hongkong. The pulpit and
 wall in its vicinity were floridly de-
 corated. A special collection was taken
 on behalf of the Alice Memorial Hospital.

It is notified that at the expiration of
 three months the Musang Hing Ltd., will,
 unless cause is shown to the contrary, be
 struck off the register and the Company
 dissolved.

There will be a small "After Sale of
 Work," left over from the Peak Branch
 Stall at the M.C.L. Bazaar, at Mrs.
 Churchill's house 43, The Peak, all day
 to-morrow (Tuesday) from 10.30 a.m.
 onwards. All articles will be sold for
 half price.

October was an exceptionally dry
 month. The rainfall at the Botanical
 Gardens was .78 of an inch on ten days.
 At the Matilde Hospital it was .98 of an
 inch on seven days; and at the Police
 Station, Taiipo, 1.71 inches was recorded
 on seven days.

Telegrams have been pouring in from
 the provinces, says the *Peking Gazette*,
 promising to take most stringent mea-
 sures for the suppression of poppy plant-
 ing and opium smoking. It is expected
 that the whole country will be completely
 free of opium when the special British
 opium inspector arrives in China.

During October, the average mean tem-
 perature in Hongkong was 75.9, the
 highest point reached being 84.4 on the
 12th, and the lowest 65.8, on the 31st.
 There were 185.5 hours of sunshine. Rain
 fell on six days, making a total of 0.730-
 inch, this comparing with a thirty-years'
 mean of 4.911 inches. The average
 humidity was 71.

Mr. J. A. d'Almeida acknowledges
 with thanks the receipt of \$23, contrib-
 uted by the "Grupo Patriótico de
 Shamen" and of \$33, subscribed by
 the staff and friend of the Hong-
 kong Printing Press on behalf of the
 Portuguese Red Cross Society. He will
 be very pleased to receive additional
 donations for the above patriotic and
 humanitarian society.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
 Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals ac-
 knowledges with thanks the following
 donations to the funds of the Hospitals:
 J. M. Wong, \$50; Wong Ping Tse, \$10;
 Tai Ming Tak, \$10; Hung Hing Kam,
 \$5; Ko Po Sham, \$5; Cheung Kung
 Yung, \$5; Hung Tse Leung, \$2; China
 Congregational Church, \$16.25.

The *Gazette* notifies that H.E. the
 Governor intends to make an order on
 the expiration of six months from Novem-
 ber 16th, directing the removal of all
 graves in a specified portion of Section A,
 in Mount Caroline Cemetery. Such Order
 will be made for the purposes of the lay-
 ing out of the area to provide for the
 burial therein of Chinese dead of the
 Roman Catholic community of the
 destitute class.

The Garrison Sergeants' Mess held a
 whist drive, in the Staff Mess, on Friday
 evening, more than eighty players partici-
 pating. Q.M.S. Coy., A.P.C., and S.
 Sergeant Richards, A.O.C., carried out the
 duties of M.Cs. Q.M.S. Coy., at the close
 of the evening, presented the prizes to the
 successful players, who were—Ladies:
 1st Mrs. Talbot, 2nd Mrs. Alderman, 3rd
 Mrs. Alexander, 4th Mrs. Tachi. Gentle-
 men: 1st Mr. Cousins, 2nd Sgt. Carter,
 A.S.C., 3rd Q.M.S. Talbot, A.P.C., 4th
 Mr. Knodder, R.N.

FAR EASTERN MAILS.

LOST ON THE ILL-FATED
 "ARABIA"

The Postmaster-General informs us that
 all the mails from the Far East for
 Europe which left Hongkong on October
 6th by the P. & O. *Sardinia*, and were
 subsequently transferred to the ill-fated
Arabia at Colombo, have been lost. The
 lost mails include the following:—

PARCELS.

20 baskets. From Hongkong (10), and
 the Agencies (4) to London.

ORDINARY MAIL.

Newspapers, samples, etc., and cor-
 respondence superscribed "via Suva".
 7 bags from Manila to Europe.

1 bag from Canton French Post Office
 to Paris.

1 bag from Amoy French Post Office
 to Paris.

3 bags from Hongkong to Paris.

1 bag from Macao to Lisbon.

1 bag from Hongkong to Brindisi.

1 bag from Hongkong to Geneva.

1 bag from Hongkong to Amsterdam.

20 bags from Hongkong to London.

38 bags.

SHANGHAI WAR SAVINGS

ASSOCIATION.

A CHANGE OF NAME.

The War Savings Association (says the
N.C. Daily News) has new branches in
 Tokio and Yokohama, and it has conse-
 quently been found necessary to change
 the title to the China and Japan War
 Savings Association.

The war has now become a test of
 economic endurance and it is essential
 that every Briton should lend his money
 freely to his Government.

THE WAR.

FAVOURABLE OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.

GIGANTIC AIR BATTLE:

BRITISH TRIUMPH.

PEACE MEETING WRECKED AT CARDIFF.

RUSSIAN LOSSES AND GAINS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH AIR ATTACKS.

SUCCESSFUL BOMBING.

LONDON, November 12th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We took 60 prisoners in last night's attacks.

Yesterday our aircraft successfully bombed enemy hutments, aerodromes, headquarters, stations, and trains. Two trains were hit and a third set on fire. A number of explosions followed. Three enemy machines were destroyed in the course of numerous air fights and a fourth was forced down in our lines, and many others were driven down damaged. One of our machines is missing.

GREAT AIR BATTLE.

30 BRITISH AND 38 GERMAN MACHINES ENGAGED.

PARIS, November 12th.

The great air battle at Bapaume mentioned in a previous *communiqué* was watched by thousands of spectators. Baffled in their attempts to cross the British lines the Germans decided on a colossal expedition, warning of which was given by our scouting aircraft. Accordingly three British squadrons, each of ten machines, attacked the Germans before they could cross our lines. The enemy's force consisted of at least 38 "Fokkers" and "Rumpers." The scene was most exciting as the machine-guns crackled varied by the deeper note of revolver guns. The issue was long in the balance. The first machine put out of action was a Fokker, which whirled giddily for a moment, burst into flames, and crashed to earth. Then a British biplane got badly hit, next two German machines, followed by many others, the precise number of which has not been ascertained. The British were superior throughout and routed and pursued the enemy, whose losses were heavier. It is unlikely that the Germans will repeat the experiment.

FRENCH OPERATIONS.

RECAPTURE OF SAILESSEL.

PARIS, November 12th.

A *communiqué* says:—The French in the afternoon, north of the Somme, recaptured most of the village of Sailliesel and occupy the north-eastern and south-eastern outskirts. The enemy is still resisting desperately. Up till now 100 prisoners have been counted.

A German attack south of Pressoir, south of the Somme, was repulsed by bombs. A furious artillery duel continues.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

In the Ablaincourt and Gomicourt districts seventeen British aeroplanes on Friday dropped two tons of projectiles on steel works at Focklingen, north-west of Sarrebruck, and felled three enemy machines in fights during the raid.

The following night eight French aeroplanes dropped 2½ tons of projectiles on the same works, and several fires were observed. All the machines returned safely. On Friday night French squadrons dropped projectiles on stations at Ham, St. Quentin, Fergnier and Nesle, an aerodrome at Diewze, blast furnaces at Rombach and Hagondange, and air-sheds at Frescaty, causing explosions and fires.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANS BOMB AMIENS.

German aeroplanes on Friday night, bombed several French towns, including Nancy and Huneville, doing no damage. The open town of Amiens was bombed the same night, and 9 civilians were killed and 27 injured.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

ADMITTED BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, November 11th.

A German *communiqué* says:—The British succeeded in penetrating our first line of trenches north-east of Courcellette. The house-to-house fighting near the church at Sailly-Sailliesel can afford the French small advantages. Otherwise attacks failed. Ten enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday.

Russian counter-attacks at Skrobowa failed. The Germans penetrated the Russian main positions at Narajowka, south-west of Jolwonskole, several of which were fortified.

The Roumanian lines were stormed between Preda and Sinaia and two hundred prisoners taken.

EARLIER CABLES.

NORTH OF THE SOMME.

ENEMY FORCED BACK.

PARIS, November 11th.

A *communiqué* says:—There has been violent artillery duels north of the Somme.

The enemy using "flammenwerfer" attacked in the vicinity of Denecourt. They were forced back with the bloodiest losses.

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL WORK.

Lieut. Guy Nemer brought down his 20th and 21st machines. Three others were also brought down.

We dropped two tons of bombs on enemy positions on the Somme.

FRENCH AEROPLANE ACROSS THE RHINE.

A French aeroplane flew over the Rhine and bombed and severely damaged the Station at Offenburg.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

MORE VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, November 11th.

The British steamers *Boyota*, *Marga* and *Earl of Forfar* have been sunk. Seventeen of the crew of the *Boyota* have been picked up; two boats are missing.

AMERICAN STEAMER.

The American steamer *Columbian* is believed to have been sunk.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

ALMERIA, November 12th.

The Norwegian steamer *Tripoli* has been sunk. The crew has been saved.

FIVE OF NORWEGIAN CREW MISSING.

COPENHAGEN, November 12th.

Five of the crew of the Norwegian steamer *Mulan*, sunk on the 17th October, are missing.

SURVIVING CREWS ARRIVE.

CORUNNA, November 12th.

Crews, numbering 163, belonging to the torpedoed Norwegian steamers *Salto*, *Fordele*, and the American steamer *Columbian* have arrived in lifeboats this week.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

PIERCING FIGHTING CONTINUES.

LONDON, November 11th.

A Roumanian *communiqué* says:—Enemy attacks in Slanic Valley at Moldavia were repulsed.

The enemy, in Prahova Valley, after a furious bombardment, attacked several times and was repulsed in the most sanguinary manner. The Roumanians maintained the positions.

The Roumanians captured a trench at Dragoslavele. Fierce fighting continues on the left bank of the Alt. The Roumanians advanced northwards and captured a mountain. The enemy attack on the right of the Alt has been stopped.

An attempt by the enemy to land at the mouth of the Alt was repulsed.

BRITISH NAVAL GUNS.

SUCCESSFUL SHELLING.

SALONIKA, November 11th.

A British report states that naval guns successfully shelled enemy bivouacs at Provista.

BRILLIANT SERBIAN OPERATIONS.

STRONG POSITIONS CARRIED.

LONDON, November 11th.

A Serbian official report states that the Serbians yesterday carried out brilliant operations at Crnareka, carrying strong positions and capturing 600 prisoners and a number of guns.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

ENEMY CAPTURE TRENCHES AND ARE DRIVEN OUT.

PETROGRAD, November 11th.

The enemy fiercely attacked east of Narajowka against the ridge and heights, but was everywhere repulsed until the afternoon, when he succeeded in pushing back portions of one of our regiments. The enemy, however, was again driven out in the evening.

Enemy offensives in the wooded Carpathians south of Dornavatra were repulsed.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK AT SKROBOFF.

LONDON, November 11th.

A Russian *communiqué* states:—We occupied two villages on the Danube front and advanced southward in Dobrudja.

By means of a sudden counter-attack, we recaptured a section of the trenches at Skrobloff.

BOMBARDMENT OF CONSTANZA.

THE CITY IN FLAMES.

PETROGRAD, November 11th.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet bombarded Constanza and Mangalia, causing heavy damage.

LATER.

In the two bombardments of Constanza, reservoirs of petrol and naphtha were exploded and the port and fortifications near the coast were severely damaged. Batteries were silenced.

The losses of the Bulgars and Germans in the garrison must have been very heavy.

FIRE RAGES TWO DAYS.

The fires were fanned by a wind and spread from the port to neighbouring parts of the town. It lasted two days.

Extinction was difficult, as all apparatus for fighting fires was removed when the Russo-Roumanians evacuated the town.

Enemy aeroplanes attempted to attack the fleet but were driven off. A Russian warship shot down one German aeroplane at the mouth of the Danube, the pilot and observer being taken prisoner.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

VENEZELIST ARMY HEADY TO START.

LONDON, November 11th.

A Salonika telegram states that the Venezelist Army is ready to start for the front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

ENEMY HELD AND BEATEN.

A Roumanian official announcement states:—

Enemy artillery was very active on the Danube. A slight attempt at landing at the Mouth was repulsed.

The situation in Dobrudja is unchanged.

We repulsed three enemy attacks in the Moldavian Valley at Slanic.

The enemy repeatedly and violently attacked in the Prahova Valley, and were bloodily repulsed.

We captured a trench in the region of Dragoslavele.

There has been violent fighting on the left of the Alt.

We advanced northward and captured Mohat Furtzale.

The enemy's attack on the right of the Alt has been arrested.

THE BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAID.

LONDON, November 11th.

The Admiralty announces that Lieut. Hodge, who participated in the raid on Zebrugge, was taken prisoner.

All the others returned.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT STRAIGHTENED.

SNOW AND TORRENTIAL RAIN.

LONDON, November 11th.

An Italian official report states:—Snowfalls and torrential rains have been hindering our artillery. We have straightened our front between Montefalci and Castagnavizza, advancing nine hundred yards and capturing two six-inch guns and an abundant store of ammunition.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PACIFIST CONFERENCE WRECKED.

RAMSAY MACDONALD FINDS A HANDY SIDE DOOR.

LONDON, November 11th.

A great procession wrecked a Pacifist Conference at Cardiff.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., and other speakers escaped by a side door.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS.

The Labourites Mr. Tupper and Mr. Stanton, M.P., headed the anti-peace demonstrators at Cardiff. The latter attacked the doors of the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Winstone, president of the South Wales Miners' Federation.

Despite resistance by the police the demonstrators, numbering 10,000, forced an entrance. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., disappeared, but Mr. Winstone and Mr. Thomas, M.P., remained. They attempted to argue with the invaders, but their voices were drowned in patriotic singing. Mr. Thomas was dragged from a table and ejected.

The demonstrators held a meeting and passed a resolution in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

SYDNEY'S GOVERNOR'S POSITION.

SYDNEY, November 12th.

The Governor has intimated that he no longer recognises the Holman Ministry, as Senator Wade has assumed control of the Assembly's business.

A GENERAL MORATORIUM.

MELBOURNE, November 12th.

The Commonwealth has issued regulations providing for a general moratorium.

PRICE OF "TIMES" INCREASED.

LONDON, November 12th.

The price of the *Times* is to be increased to three-halfpence on the 20th inst. Other leading daily newspapers will probably follow suit.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LATEST GERMAN OUTRAGE.

30,000 BELGIANS TRANSPORTED TO GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

The *Telegraaf* states that 30,000 Belgians have been transported from Antwerp to Germany, also all males in Waterloo. They are to receive thirteen marks weekly and military rations.

Several riots have occurred at Antwerp. Citizens between seventeen and thirty years of age were notified to prepare to depart. Many fled and were killed on the frontier by electric wires. The Germans fired on one group of Belgians after they had passed the wires.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.

NOVEL POINT IN HIGH COURT.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment in the case of Dr. Miran Warud Din, mentioned on September 25th, said a declaration or bill of divorce could not dissolve a marriage contracted in England and it was therefore a lawful impediment to a second marriage.

Justice Darling said the adoption of Dr. Miran Warud Din's contention would open the way to polygamy.

Justice Bray concurred. Dr. Miran Warud Din intimated that he would appeal.

[Owing to the fact that his first marriage with an English woman, though dissolved under Mahomedan law, was still valid under English law, the Registrar had refused Dr. Miran Warud Din a licence for marriage with a second English woman. Dr. Miran Warud Din then secured a ruling bringing up the matter for argument on the terms of the rule commanding the Registrar-General to issue a marriage certificate.]

WOMEN CARPENTERS FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, November 12th.

It was mentioned at Chobham Military Tribunal yesterday that between two and three hundred women carpenters in that district are going to France immediately.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR ILL.

LONDON, November 12th.

The Austrian Emperor is suffering from catarrh.

EARLIER CABLES.

REPATRIATION.

AGREEMENTS REGARDING OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

PARIS, November 11th.

A Franco-Swiss-Spanish-German agreement has been reached regarding the repatriation of numerous inhabitants in occupied territories.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

CONSERVATIVE SURGERY.

Not the least valuable part of the surgeon's art in the war is that of the practice of what is known as conservative surgery. To save a man's limb, where amputation appears unavoidable, is a triumph of which every surgeon becomes rightfully proud. In gun-shot wounds the question of conservative surgery is always prominent. In order, therefore, to secure the full service of that principle for the benefit of the troops, Sir Alfred Keogh has arranged that every hospital district at the front is provided with a consulting surgeon whose concurrence is necessary before any major operation can be performed. This method, among other things, ensures for the wounded man the benefit of expert advice, and it helps to infuse among all the medical officers a desire to avoid as much as possible operations which would involve serious mutilation. In wounding nature to help him the surgeon does his best; he has learnt his little ways; he knows what she likes; he does things for her which she cannot do for herself; so she is pleased, and shows her gratitude by helping the surgeon. But, in the interests of his patient, he is compelled to keep a close watch upon her efforts. For a time he may have reason to be satisfied with the result; he hopes and believes that with nature's help he will triumph; then later may come the soul-disturbing conviction that nature is failing in her part; plaintively, as it may seem to him, she has to admit that the impossible is beyond her power. Thus the *denouement* inevitably follows; to save the limb must be sacrificed, and there is no alternative. Inquiry among the Army Medical Staff shows that the amputation of limbs occupies a surprisingly low position upon the list of operations performed; this illustrates how widely conservative surgery is being practised.

DOMINION MINISTER IN LONDON.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE WAR.

The Right Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister, arrived at Plymouth from New Zealand last month.

Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward are in London on the invitation of the Imperial Government. They received the invitation some months ago, but could not leave at the time. When the New Zealand Parliamentary Session ended in August they were free to come, and they set out without delay. They travelled by the new route—the Panama Canal. The Prime Minister told a representative of *The Times* that he had no doubt as to the ultimate success of the Canal. It did not save much time on the journey to New Zealand, but people would travel by it. Australia was farther west, and Australians were not likely to use it to the same extent. He was confident that it was going to open up the Pacific in a way little dreamt of up to the present.

NO DIFFICULTY WITH RECRUITING. As regards the part New Zealand is taking in the war, Mr. Massey said:—One of the Acts of last Session was the passing of the Military Service Bill, which provides for compulsion. It applies to men, physically fit, between the ages of 20 and 45 inclusive. Up to the time of our leaving it had not been necessary to apply compulsion, as there was a sufficient number of men forthcoming. But we had to provide for the period when Parliament is not sitting and when compulsion may be necessary. Hence the passing of the Act.

"New Zealand," added the Prime Minister, "is prepared to go right on to the end as it is doing now. There are no more enthusiastic people in the British Dominions than in New Zealand. Sir Joseph Ward and I represent the whole people, and we know they will do their full share. This is shown by the fact that the Military Service Act passed the Upper House unanimously, and there were only five or six votes against it in the Lower House."

Sir Joseph Ward said it was always a pleasure to get back to the centre of the Empire. "The invitation of the Imperial Government to the Prime Minister and myself to come to London and discuss matters of importance to them and to us," he proceeded, "has been readily responded to. We are anxious to do anything we can to further the interests of the Empire as a whole. No doubt the opportunity that is afforded us will be both valuable at the present and of considerable assistance after the war. Now is not the time to lay down any definite policy as to what we are to do when the happy day of peace arrives—a permanent peace which can only be secured by decisive and unquestionable victory."

TO WIN, THE FIRST NECESSITY.

"After the war a different shaping of the course that the British Empire is to pursue will be necessary, and the time will assuredly arrive when responsible men from all parts of it will meet the representative men of Great Britain to discuss the best means to bring about this end. Necessarily, the all-important question of trade must be dealt with. But, in the meantime, the first thing to do is to win right out in the war, and the corollary to winning will be an adjustment to meet the fresh conditions, and to prevent in some respects a recurrence of the troubles that have come to us, partly, if not largely, as the outcome of a system that existed, and was no doubt suited to the conditions that prevailed, before the war."

As regards finance Sir Joseph Ward said they had changed their system of obtaining money for war purposes. Just before he left New Zealand a loan of £8,000,000 was subscribed to the extent of £2,250,000 within 10 days. The rate of interest is 4½ per cent., and the loan was issued at par. At the same time, an opportunity was given to small investors, through the Post Office, to subscribe at the same rate in amounts ranging from £1 to £50. This had been a great success, and at present the total amount subscribed was £8,750,000. "I expect to hear while in London," he added, "that we have reached £10,000,000. For a young country, whose population is about a million, this is eminently satisfactory. What it indicates is the feeling of determination on the part of the people of New Zealand to do its part in providing the sinews of war, as well as providing what I feel is recognized to be the finest type of men to assist, with their brothers from the old land and different portions of the Empire, in keeping the old flag flying."

VOLUNTEERS AND HOME SERVICE.

Viscount French spent a busy day in Lancashire and Cheshire recently on an inspection tour of the Volunteer battalions of the two counties. He covered a large area by motor, and inspected few short of 10,000 men. The field-marshal expressed his gratification at their bearing, and reminded them of the possibility that they might later be called upon to undertake the defence of the country.

Addressing the Cheshire Volunteers at Chester his lordship said he had been agreeably surprised at the progress made by the volunteers. There should be no such thing as belittling them. The absurd idea got about that the Government did not want to use the volunteers, but he could assure them that such an idea never officially prevailed. The War Office regarded them as a most valuable force, and he knew that the King held the same view. With all the losses we had sustained it was necessary for every man to give the utmost service to his country, and if the war went on the time might come when they would have to look to the Volunteers, men like those he had seen that day, for the defence of the country. It was for that they must prepare themselves.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, November 10th.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—There was artillery activity on both banks of the Ancre, the enemy using gas-shells.
We silenced their trench-mortars north-east of Fethubert.

AERIAL WARFARE.

LONDON, November 11th.
A later communiqué states:—There is no change on the battle front.
There was great aerial activity on Thursday, owing to the improved weather conditions. Many raids were carried out on communications, billets, and stores. The air-fighting has been continuous, thirty of our machines engaged in battle with thirty to forty of the enemy's machines, the latter being dispersed. Six enemy machines fell owing to their having become uncontrollable, and nine others were driven down damaged, three of them being destroyed. A hostile kite-balloon was driven down in flames. Seven of our machines are missing.

TRENCH CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 11th.
Last night a portion of the Regina Trench, being a continuation of the trench captured on the 21st October, was captured and secured on a thousand yards front, despite a barrage.
We captured some prisoners.

FRENCH ACTIVITIES.

PARIS, November 10th.
A communiqué states:—There was an intermittent cannonade and some skirmishes.
In 77 airfights three enemy aeroplanes were brought down, and seven came down in our lines.

AIR SQUADRONS BOMB ENEMY POINTS.

Our air squadrons bombed the enemy communications and entrenchments, especially the railway stations at Lens, Valenciennes, Courcelles-lez-Lille, the blast furnaces at Thionville, the aerodrome at Dieuze, and the airship sheds at Frescati.

ON THE SOMME.

PARIS, November 11th.
An official communiqué states:—North of the Somme we captured several elements of the enemy trenches north-east of Les Boeufs and Sailly. A German counter-attack in the latter region was easily repulsed, and we captured prisoners.
South of the Somme, the bombardment was continued intermittently. It was violent in the Pressoir and Ablaincourt sectors.

ON THE MEUSE.

On the right of the Meuse, there was great reciprocal artillery everywhere between the Haudumont quarries and Dambloup. Quiet prevailed elsewhere.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, November 10th.
A German official communiqué makes a feature of the activity of the German air-men on the Somme during the daylight and on moonlight nights. It claims they shot down seventeen aeroplanes.
The communiqué states that strong French attacks at Sailly were partly repulsed by hand-to-hand fighting.

Russian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A GERMAN REPORT.

A German official communiqué asserts that the Russian lines near Skrobowa, on the Eastern Front were stormed and that 3,429 were made prisoner.

FIGHT FOR A BRIDGE.

LONDON, November 10th.
A Russian communiqué announces that the Roumanian Cavalry and Infantry two miles west of Czernavoda are fighting for the famous bridge.

RUSSIANS REPEL SEVEN ENEMY ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, November 11th.
An official communiqué states:—After repelling seven onslaughts we fell back to our second line of trenches in the region of Skrobow. The enemy used liquid fire. We abandoned the heights occupied the previous day.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS STRAIGHTEN THEIR LINE.

LONDON, November 10th.
An Italian communiqué states:—We advanced and straightened out our line on the northern sector of the Carso plateau. We took 30 prisoners.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS CAPTURE MAILBOAT.

FLUSHING, November 11th.
The *Konigin Regente* has been held up near the Noordbinder Lightship.
The vessel carried 93 passengers, including 10 children and 19 British subjects, of whom eight came from the Ruhleben Camp.

LATER.
The mailboat *Konigin Regente*, which left this morning, has been taken to Zebrugge.

SINKING.

LONDON, November 11th.
The British steamer *Dagata* is believed to have been sunk.

GERMANY INVESTIGATING SINKING.

NEW YORK, November 10th.
Germany has informed the United States that the sinking of the *Marina* on the 23rd October would be investigated when the submarines then operating have reported.

THE SINKING OF THE "ARABIA."

CAIRO, November 10th.
The *Arabia* was torpedoed at 10.07 in the forenoon on Monday. The torpedo struck the vessel on the starboard side aft. There was no panic, and the passengers and the crew immediately took to the boats. The *Arabia* sank in an hour and a half, going down stern first. The *City of Marcellus* and another steamer and three trawlers picked up the survivors. Fine weather prevailed. Two submarines were seen by the *Arabia*, which fired on one after being struck by the torpedo. The *City of Marcellus* arrived at Port Said, having on board 80 passengers and 69 of the crew.

NO AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS ABOARD.

MELBOURNE, November 10th.
Mr. Pearce, the Defence Minister, states that no Australian soldiers were aboard the *Arabia*.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIERCE FIGHTING.

LONDON, November 11th.
The Roumanian communiqué states:—There was fierce fighting in the Prakhova Valley, especially on our left wing, and there was an artillery action in the Dragoslavele region. Fighting continues in the Ot district. The situation is unchanged in the Vulcan Pass, Orsova and in the Dobrudja.

BULGAR ATTACKS FAIL.

PARIS, November 11th.
Fresh Bulgar attacks against the Serbians failed.
British aeroplanes bombarded the Perna and Puljovo stations.

ROUMANIANS RETIRE.

PETROGRAD, November 11th.
In the region of Dorna Vatra our artillery repelled enemy attacks.
In the Trotis Valley the Roumanians offensive in the direction of Predael, enveloping the left enemy flank, but were forced to retire three miles in the Buzen Valley.

GERMANY RESENTS GREEK CESSION OF MATERIAL.

LONDON, November 11th.
The *Morning Post* correspondent at Athens reports that the German Minister has informed the Foreign Minister that Germany will consider the cession of war material to the Allies for the use of the Nationalist Army as a *casus belli*. It is understood that the Allied Note to the Greek Government demands the departure of the Austro-German Legations.

GREEK PROTEST.

ATHENS, November 10th.
The Greek Government has protested to the Entente against the use of the flotilla.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIA AND THE WAR.

LONDON, November 11th.
Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, writing to the *Times* with reference to the tendency to indiscriminately blame the Raj for alleged shortcomings, says that it is sometimes forgotten how much India has contributed towards the war and how she is now consequently handicapped in many ways. India, moreover, has shown a loyalty unparalleled in history. The satisfactory situation was due to the Raj. Lord Montagu dwells on the courage and wisdom of the great Indian Princes, and the patient, silent work, sometimes under great difficulty, of thousands of devoted military and civil servants of the Crown. He recalls some of India's achievements in the war, and says that a great part of the credit is due to Lord Hardinge. Much is also due to the wise rule of Lord Chelmsford, and to the Governors and Lieut.-Governors, especially Lord Willingdon, whose popularity and energy are admirable, and to Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer and Sir G. O. Ross-Kempell.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 11th.
Messrs. Y. Montagu's report on the silver market states that the market developed considerable strength, chiefly in consequence of the exchange from China, where the export season is in full swing. The effect of the Chinese purchases is most marked; the prices rising somewhat sensationally. The Indian bankers also competed for supplies, while the coinage demand continues active.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE U.S.A. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE GERMAN SUPPORT EVENLY DIVIDED.

LONDON, November 10th.
The *Daily News* correspondent at New York estimates the final result of the Presidential election to be Dr. Wilson, 269, and Mr. Hughes 263 votes, but the result may easily be reversed. The German vote was evenly divided. Mr. Hughes lost the German cities of Milwaukee and St. Louis, but secured thousands of German votes in New York. The Liquor Prohibitionists have done well, securing five of the "dry" States.
The *Times* correspondent at New York reports that the Republicans are dazed by the turn of events in view of the Republican majorities in the East. The fact is that the turnover in the West for Dr. Wilson is sensational. This was not due to the women's or the Labour vote, but to the "peace and prosperity" cry of the Democrats and the distrust of the financial interests. The betting in Wall Street is now 10 to 6 in favour of Dr. Wilson.

UNOFFICIAL FINAL FIGURES.

NEW YORK, November 11th.
Dr. Woodrow Wilson apparently wins by California's 13 votes.
The final unofficial figures are:—
Dr. Wilson 272
Mr. Hughes 259

It is regarded as improbable that the Republicans will contest the validity of the election, despite their threats.

The Democratic and Republican organs proclaim the result to be a personal triumph for Dr. Wilson.

Mr. Hughes' managers still refuse to concede Dr. Wilson's election, insisting that possible mistakes in tabulating may change the results in the States where the voting has been close when officially revised.

Mr. Hughes did not send the customary message of congratulation from the defeated candidate to the President.

Some of the newspapers suggest that the Women's vote in Idaho, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Kansas, Nevada and California, which Dr. Wilson carried, was an undoubted factor. Women also voted in Illinois and Oregon, which Dr. Wilson lost. The Democratic newspapers allege that the German vote was cast for Mr. Hughes, and they claim the election of Dr. Wilson as a repudiation of hyphenism. Fourteen out of seventeen New York Congressmen blacklisted by the Germans were elected.

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, November 10th.
General Brusilov, interviewed, has stated that the summer operations mark a definite period, the defeat of the enemy dating from the Allied co-ordination of their programmes. The enemy's superhuman efforts failed to regain the initiative on the Russian south-western front. The campaign in France demonstrated the Anglo-French ability to destroy any German defences. The zenith of the Russian power will only be reached next year, when Russia will have the largest and the best army since the beginning of the war. "We are still inferior in material and heavy guns this year. Roumania's temporary reverses have not the slightest significance in view of the German failure to pierce the Carpathians. Russia, from the Car to the common soldier, is unanimous in her determination that Roumania must be supported as much as possible."

"GERMANY'S UNCONQUERABLE WILL TO LIVE."

AMSTERDAM, November 10th.
In the Reichstag Committee, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, replying to Viscount Grey, reiterated the German claim that the act which made the war inevitable was the Russian mobilisation. England knew of this step, which made further waiting impossible for Germany.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg said that Russia would never have decided on mobilisation unless encouraged by England. Referring to the projected establishment of an International League to preserve peace after the war, the Chancellor said the cry of the world for agreements to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe would be so strong that it must lead to the result that Germany will honourably co-operate in seeking a practical solution, but the principle of free development must prevail on sea as well as on the continent. Moreover, the plans of the Entente to divide Asia Minor and give Russia Constantinople and the Dardanelles with a European hinterland, and give France Alsace-Lorraine, must be considered before the International Peace is formed. He reiterated that Germany is waging a defensive war against the policy of isolation, which was the limit of England's strength. Whatever England's strength, it was predestined to fall before Germany's unconquerable will to live.

ANTWERP CITIZENS DEPORTED.

AMSTERDAM, November 11th.
The *Tyd* states that 21,000 Antwerp citizens have been deported to Germany. Friends of the deportees were forbidden to bid them farewell, those seeking to enter the station being liable to a fine of £300, or undergo six years' imprisonment.
The *Telegraph* reports that there were violent scenes at Mons, Belgium, after the capture of the latter town. Many troops charged with the bayonet and on railway construction of the front. The Germans are still in the frontier to prevent the advance of the Allies.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BLOODSHED IN BRUSSELS.

AMSTERDAM, November 10th.

Messages from Maastricht report that it is persistently rumoured that there were scenes of bloodshed in Brussels when the Germans decided to enrol thousands of able-bodied Belgians for enforced labour. When the first group was assembled at the railway station an insignificant incident led to a veritable revolt. In the ensuing *mêlée* thirty Germans were either killed or seriously wounded, and there were numerous Belgian casualties. Nobody is at present allowed to leave or enter Brussels.

CANTEEN CONTRACT SYSTEM.

LONDON, November 10th.
The contract system in the regimental canteens in the United Kingdom, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda, and in other stations abroad is to be abolished. It will be replaced by an official organisation of regimental institutes. It is proposed to acquire the plant and stock of the contractors valued at £2,000,000.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY.

LONDON, November 11th.
The following authorised statement was issued to-night:—An offer to purchase the undertaking of Reuter's Telegram Company has been made by the Hon. Mark Napier, Chairman of the Company, with whom are associated Lord Glenconner, Chairman of the Union Bank of Scotland, Viscount Peel, Director of the London and Provincial Bank, and the Right Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, President of the British South Africa Company. Certain investigations are now being undertaken on behalf of Mr. Napier and his friends, and if the result is satisfactory their offer will be promptly submitted to the shareholders for their approval. It may be stated that one of the principal objects of the acquisition of the undertaking is to ensure that Reuter's Agency shall continue to be independent of any alien or undesirable control, and that its conduct and administration will be entirely British. It is intended to continue the existing administration of the Agency. Mr. Jones, the present head of the concern, will remain in that position with enlarged powers.

COMPANY ELIMINATES GERMAN SHARES.

LONDON, November 11th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Austin Chamberlain stated that the Transvaal Minerals Company had itself purchased the German shares in that Company. The Company has undertaken to sell monazite sand direct at a fair price to any bona fide British firm desiring to purchase reasonable quantities for the purpose of manufacture.

GERMAN GUANO COMPANY ACQUIRED.

LONDON, November 11th.
Lord Rhondda has purchased for the sum of £350,000 the Anglo-Continental Guano Company, formerly a German concern.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT AND BRITONS ABROAD.

LONDON, November 11th.
In the House of Commons, Colonel C. E. Yato suggested that the Military Service Act should be applied to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians in India. Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Act does not apply to any of His Majesty's subjects outside of Great Britain. He did not see any reason for making an exception in the case of residents in India.

THE COAL STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, November 10th.
The Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, in a speech, hinted that a General Election was possible. The situation in all the States as a result of the coal strike was becoming more serious daily. The unemployment is increasing, more steamers are being held up, and the railway services are being curtailed.

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL PARTY.

SYDNEY, November 10th.
In the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Wade's amendment favouring the formation of a National Party was carried by 50 votes to 21.

BRITISH AIR RAID ON ENEMY HARBOURS.

LONDON, November 10th.
An Admiralty message states that our Naval aeroplanes carried out an attack in the early morning on the harbours and submarine shelters of Ostend and Zebrugge, dropping a great weight of bombs with satisfactory results.

GERMANY'S CASUALTIES.

LONDON, November 10th.
The German casualties officially reported during the month of October total 199,975, of whom 32,544 were killed, making the total during the war 3,765,893, of whom 625,917 were killed.

ANGLO-DUTCH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, November 10th.
An Anglo-Dutch Agreement has been signed whereby Great Britain will secure the increased supplies of the Dutch agricultural produce.

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMATIC TRANSFER.

AMSTERDAM, November 10th.
Count Von Tarnowski, Austrian Minister at Sofia, has been appointed Minister at Washington.
(Continued at foot of next Column.)

Do Yourself A Good Turn

Yes do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, blood poisoning, constipation, and a host of similar disorders, when

By Taking

Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected in exactly the height of folly. You have lost your appetite or the power to assimilate food has become defective; if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangements of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/6 (168 pills). 992-2

JUST TWO TO-NIGHT.

are all you need of Pinkettes to dispel constipation, "liverishness," sick headaches, biliousness.

PINKETTES

the little just-like-nature laxatives, stimulate digestion, purify the breath. Of all chemists and, post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

VIOLENT METHODS?

Are unnecessary to conquer that bitter enemy of civilization, Rheumatism. All it forms, including Rheumatic Gout, can be cured permanently, safely, and inexpensively by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. No matter how much pain your Rheumatism is causing you. No matter if you have tried a dozen oils, ointments, and embrocations without material relief. Here is a remedy that gets down to business at once, and knocks out every vestige of pain. It is the only thing you can depend upon with certainty. It never disappoints. Helpless cripples have left the hospital with their last hope gone. Sceptically they tried LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. Got relief and final cure. What the medicine did for them, it will do for you. Don't let another day pass without it.
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

Our remedy for "Bad Legs" is a simple, safe, and effective treatment. It is a remedy that has been used for many years, and has been found to be the most reliable and most successful. It is a remedy that is easy to use, and does not require any special treatment. It is a remedy that is suitable for all ages, and for all conditions of the leg. It is a remedy that is sold in every part of the world, and is the only remedy of its kind. It is a remedy that is the only one that has been found to be effective. It is a remedy that is the only one that has been found to be safe. It is a remedy that is the only one that has been found to be reliable. It is a remedy that is the only one that has been found to be successful. It is a remedy that is the only one that has been found to be the best. It is a remedy that is the only one that has been found to be the most effective. It is a remedy that is the only one that has been found to be the most reliable. 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GUARANTEEING THE WORLD'S PEACE.

MR. WILSON ON THE DUTY OF HIS COUNTRY.

The following signed statement from the President of the U.S.A. was shown last month upon the screens of those theatres which exhibit war pictures:—

"The nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that whatever is done that is likely to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted, and the United States must be ready to join in the guarantee and back it by her whole force and influence. A settled and secure peace can be made sure of in no other way when the present war is over.—Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Taft, who, as Mr. Wilson does in the foregoing statement, accepts the full import of Mr. Lloyd-George's notice to the world that the present war must be fought to a finish, says of the League to Enforce Peace after the War:—

"We realize that, in proposing that the United States should take part in creating this proposed league of nations, we are asking the country to make a radical departure from the policy it has consistently pursued since Washington. We believe if Washington were living to-day he would not consider the league an entangling alliance. Contrast our present world relations with those which we had in Washington's time; it would seem clear that conditions have so changed as to justify the seeming departure from the advice directed to so different a state of things."

"One may reasonably question whether the United States by uniting with other great nations to prevent the recurrence of a future world war may not risk less in assuming the obligations of a member of the league than by refusing to become such member in view of her world-wide interests. But even if the risk of war to the United States would be greater by entering the league than staying out, does not the United States have a duty as a member of the family of nations to run this risk to make less probable the coming of another such war?"

ELECTORAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

The Speaker's invitations for the conference on electoral reform were received early last month. The actual terms of reference to the conference are as follows:—

- (a) Reform of the franchise.
 - (b) Basis for redistribution of seats.
 - (c) Reform of the system of registration of electors.
 - (d) Methods of elections and the manner in which costs of elections should be borne.
- This is as wide a field as any reformer could desire (says *The Times*), and the outcome will be awaited with the greatest interest. One of the four questions, that of registration, is so urgent that everybody will hope for a speedy report.

SCIENCE AT OXFORD.

DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH ON COMING CHANGES.

In Convocation at Oxford letters were read from the Chancellor of the University, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, recommending the Very Rev. Dr. T. B. Strong, Dean of Christ Church, as Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year, this being his fourth and final year of office.

The Vice-Chancellor, in his address, said that about 10,000 members of the University were serving in the Army and Navy, and nearly 500 were in Government employment in other ways. Nine Victoria Crosses, 120 D.S.O.s, 237 M.C.s, 700 Mentions in dispatches, four Distinguished Conduct Medals, two Distinguished Service Crosses, and 48 foreign Orders had been obtained; 1,230 were reported killed and 103 missing. The country was finding that Professors and Dons were not infrequently practical men of affairs. Might they hope that this lesson would prove permanent, and the conventional Oxford would disappear from fiction and journalistic letter press?

Referring to the Statute concerning the Honour School of Chemistry, he said it was an attempt on the part of the University to meet one of the educational needs which the war had brought to notice. They had neglected sadly the claims of natural science in education and they must in some way remedy this. It was not merely that they wanted to produce more advanced students of natural science; they wanted everybody, including the average people, who would now be advanced students of anything, to be aware of or in some degree to understand the scientific point of view. He did not think this would be easy, because it would mean in the end a great psychological change in the nation; they would have to give up the profound distrust of expert knowledge which prevailed so widely among them. At the same time, it was perhaps legitimate to express the hope that if they set out on this adventurous course of reform they would proceed on their own lines and not attempt to import German methods and German rigidity of type into their system of education without serious and deliberate criticism. And further, it must be hoped that they would remember that the majority of their educated men would be engaged in the work of the Empire, that was in administration. For such the knowledge that was most necessary of all, if the Empire was to continue and prosper, was the knowledge of men.

THE WAR A BLUNDER FROM THE START.

REMARKABLE INTERVIEW IN A VIENNA PAPER.

The bitter opposition speeches in the Hungarian Parliament have created just a little uneasiness in Germany and among the German elements in Austria. Every effort is being made by the Berlin and Vienna papers to explain away many of the things that have been said, but it does not take much reading between the lines to perceive that a very bad impression has been left by the debates at Budapest. In the discussions one Hungarian deputy made the following declaration:—

"In Austria a pamphlet is being circulated which is from the pen of an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army. This pamphlet sets itself to prove that the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy will be split up after the war. The speeches that have been delivered in the Hungarian Parliament are described as appeals to the Hungarians to revolt. Hungary will separate from Austria, which in her turn will enter the German Bundesrat."

In these few words we have a pretty fair summary of what is evidently passing behind many minds in Germany and Hungary.

One of the most refreshing references to Hungarian discontent is made in an interview with a "foreign officer" that is published by the *Neue Freie Presse*. This officer, whose mentality is strangely partisan for a "foreigner," admits that the Hungarian critics are fairly outspoken. But what of that? Criticism is universal. In France, Russia, England, and Italy attacks have been made against Joffre, Sarraïl, Nicholas, Kuropatkin, Brusiloff, French and Cadorna. "Don't forget that the supreme command in Russia, France and England has been changed either formally or practically." In short, a Parisian or a Londoner or a citizen of Petrograd, reading the Hungarian speeches, might well say: "Tout comme chez nous."

"MISTAKES ALL ROUND."

He then goes to the root of the matter: "The Hungarian Opposition declares that mistakes have been made. Good! I say to them: All Europe, when it took up arms, made a mistake; even in the very fact that it took up arms. Only these nations have a prospect of coming out victors which have kept well out of the world war—the more out of it the better."

"Diplomats, soldiers, economists—each and all of them started in August, 1914, under the false impression that arms would be laid down again after three months. Kitchener alone foresaw its long continuance."

"Every other statesman and army command fell into the error of supposing a speedy ending of the war, and in that idea they directed their policy and tempo of the war operations. For three months—was everyone prepared when at the beginning of August hostilities were opened—prepared in respect of man-power, weapons, munitions, ambulance material and drugs? Sufficient for three months were the equipment, the telephone material, supply of motor-cars, forage, strength in men—and in the course of three months decisions were sought in Poland, Galicia and France."

"That was the great, the original mistake. All fell into it without exception: Russia, France and England, just as much as Austria-Hungary. And just as they all shared in the error, so in equal measure are they sharing in the evil consequences."

This amazingly frank officer goes into detail on minor mistakes, and lays stress in particular on the offensive against Italy. This he describes as a stroke of genius only—it came six weeks too late. In short, the war is one blunder from beginning to end. And this applies to all countries. Consequently, criticisms here and there on this point and that, are of little importance.

FOR A "BETTER FUTURE."

GERMAN REBUKE OF PAN-GERMANISM.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* condemns the Pan-Germans in an article headed "Chauvinism," in which it says the saying of Clausewitz has often been cited since the war began that war is the continuation of policy with other means. According to this dictum, European policy has led to a European war, and one can conclude from it as to the character of the policy. Those who do not think this war to be desirable must draw the conclusion that the policy was bad.

The *Frankfurter* expresses the opinion that Europe after the war will be fundamentally in no other position than before unless the policy of yielding power as a nation yields to quite another policy, in which it naturally cannot be a matter of getting rid of the principle of power, but of making a power of the spirit of morality and of law, its counterpoise and corrective.

After referring appreciatively to Professor Forster, of Munich, recently the object of so much hostility, the *Frankfurter* says that the pretext that a better future depends upon the enemy is as cheap as air; it also depends on Germans; also on the arising in all countries of voices indicating the necessity of fundamental thoughts of a future different from what has been. The *Frankfurter* insists that Germany will defend herself against and overcome her enemies with all practical means—only a diseased state of mind could doubt it. But this state of mind has its roots in the nationalist displacement of national thought, accustomed so much to think only of power and force as to become unfit for every kind of action. Happily such circles, which are essentially the same as those of which neutrals say that they are the German complicity in the world war, are not in a position to decide Germany's fate, and with it that of Europe.

THE AIMS OF ROUMANIA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE KING.

MESSAGE TO ALLIES.

[FROM STANLEY WASHBURN, "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE ROUMANIA ARMY.]

BUKAREST, October 10th. King Ferdinand, in a series of conversations with me, has stated his opinion on the situation to be as follows:—

"At a time when our enemies are striving by every malicious means within their power to misrepresent to the world the attitude of Roumania in this war, it is fitting and proper that the world should realize, and clearly understand, what Roumania stands for in this great conflict, and why she has entered the war at this time; and what, in reality, is the genius of our people and the sacrifices and dangers with which our country is faced when entering the maelstrom where the giants themselves are clutched in a life-and-death struggle."

"Roumania has not been moved by a mere policy of expediency, nor has the determination to enter this war been the outcome of any cynical material policy, or of bad faith to the Central Powers, but it has been based on the biggest principles of nationality and of national ideas. In every nation there are elemental public opinions which are instinctive rather than political. In Roumania, as in Russia, the tie of race and blood underlies all other considerations, and the appeal of our purest Roumanian blood has ever been the strongest influence in the public opinion of all Roumania from the Throne to the lowest peasant."

"Inasmuch as Hungary was the master that held millions of our blood in perpetual political bondage, Hungary has been our traditional enemy. The Bulgar, with his efficient and unquestionably courageous army on a frontier difficult to defend, has, logically, become our southern menace, and as a latent threat has been accepted secondarily as a potential enemy."

"Against Germany there was at the beginning of the war no hostility, rather, perhaps, friendship, for, economically Germany was an asset to the development of our industries and a potent instrument in forwarding the prosperity of our country. For the French we have the sympathy of a kindred blood, while for England Roumanians have ever had the respect due to a great Empire based on justice, whose sway has ever spelled prosperity built on the principles of ethics, morals, and equity."

HATE OF PRUSSIANISM.

"At the beginning of the war Roumanian sympathy was not with Germany; yet there was not instant hostility, for against Germany Roumania had no grudge. With the progress of the great war there began to grow upon Roumania a moral issue in regard to the war, and a point of view—a point of view which is right, that the means justify the end, and that small nationalities justify merely as the pawns for the use of the Central Powers in the advancement of their own industrial and commercial aims. As the war developed the enemy theory of frightfulness and lawlessness, which they have attempted to write into International Law as a legitimate method of conducting war, came to affect opinion deeply."

"Still it remained something which had not affected our life, and was with us merely a repulsive idea, if also a threat to our own institutions. But with the progress of the war Roumania began to feel the subtle force of enemy intrigue endeavouring in every way to force us into the war against our real interests, using every argument to make the worse appear the better cause."

"If the world would know the true stability of Roumanian character let the world realize that during the whole of 1915, with Russia apparently beaten, and with England and France at a standstill, and with Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria backed by German battalions operating in the Balkans—Roumanians were true to their better instincts, and could not be seduced from their neutrality."

THE CHOSEN TIME.

"If Roumania has been criticized for inactivity heretofore let the world consider Roumanian position. A small Power with a small Army, surrounded by giants, faced a practical problem. With a Western frontier nearly 700 miles long, which alone is greater than the English and French fronts combined, and a Bulgarian frontier almost undefended near her capital stretching for other hundreds of miles in the south, and with Russia in retreat Roumanian action would have resulted in the instant annihilation of this small country."

"Roumania has waited for the time when she could act with reasonable assurance of protecting herself and of having the support of her great Allies. She has not waited a moment longer; and when she enters the war now she stakes her entire future on the courage of her people, and on the support, economic and military, of her great Allies, upon whom she depends for the preservation of her national life."

"A small country in a great war which promises to last for at least another year faces the certainty of internal sacrifice, and the consumption of her resources. But such has been and is the confidence of Roumania in the faith in her cause, and such has been and is the faith in her Allies, that with them she has cast her lot, assured in the conviction that her great Allies will see that she prove not to be the third of the small Powers that is destroyed in this great conflict."

"Serbia and Belgium entered the war with no realization of how the Central Powers would deal with the small countries in arms against them. Roumania has no such illusions, for she realizes, but too clearly, that the enemy would make every sacrifice to obliterate her from Europe, as has been done with Serbia and with Belgium."

TERMINANCE ON ROUMANIA.

"That the enemy crave for vengeance against Roumania for daring to enquire the cause of justice and to fight for the cause of justice is a fact which is obvious to all eyes."

(Continued at foot of next Column)

SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN ON WAR AND MORALS.

THE TONE OF THE STAGE.

General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, speaking at Islington Central Library on Oct. 7th, said it might sound rather egotistical, but he thought that the soldiers realized almost sooner than anybody that the war must take place. Germany was increasing her services to an unreasonable degree unless she was committed to some very great war. Before the war he had a conversation with a Cabinet Minister on the question of better equipment, especially in machine-guns, for the Army. The Minister said, "Oh, General, you are afraid of the Germans!" and he replied, "I am afraid of no country against which we may be pitted unless you do not equip us properly." The Minister said, "I know perfectly well you have got Germany at the back of your mind; I know the Germans intimately, and the first time they are engaged in war you will witness the greatest example of crass cowardice the world has ever seen." He would not tell them the end of the conversation.

Referring to his campaign for the suppression of everything of a suggestive or indecent nature on the stage, at the cinema, and in newspapers, post-cards, and novels, he said he started it purely from the Army point of view and had taken it up on material and religious grounds. There was undoubtedly a much lower tone now than there was some little time ago. A good many managers in the best theatres did their utmost to keep the stage pure and he honoured them for it. His campaign was directed entirely against those who had what he would call indecent and suggestive necessities, and there were a good many of them. He believed that there were fewer in London than in the country. He received 60 or 70 letters a day on the subject, and his correspondence had now run into thousands of letters. From a Canadian he had received the following:—

"Thank you for the manner in which you have appealed to the public conscience on what many Canadians, at any rate, have considered one of the crying shames of England. Plays are shown night after night to crowded houses the plots of which are hinged on, many of the supposedly witty sayings hang on, and the bases of many of the songs depended on, nothing but the indecent and the vulgar. It is not from any sense of 'better than thou' that I write, but simply as a matter of fact, that such plays could not be shown in Canada, and it should be hissed off the stage. A great many of the Canadians are going home after the war with the idea that England is a hotbed of iniquity. It is practically all they have seen of it. Followers-on of the camps have taught disrespect for the womanhood, and when the men go to the theatre the spirit of the camp hangers-on is the spirit which is shown there. I have heard ladies from Canada repeatedly say that had they known what the conditions are here they would never have allowed the son or brother to have come."

relief of her own people in Transylvania has been made clear in the first month of the war. Bukarest has been wantonly and cruelly bombed by Zeppelins and aeroplanes day after day. Hundreds of women and children have been killed and mangled as they walked harmlessly about the streets of our defenceless cities, in order that the enemy might exact from the innocent the penalty of a sound and just action on the part of the Roumanian Government."

"The effect of these acts has been such as the enemy might well have fought battles to prevent. The enemy almost overnight created a bitterness which has enlisted against him the whole nation, which makes peace without victory an utter impossibility to Roumania, and this is the case with every country that has entered the war against the Central Powers."

NO SAVAGE REPRISALS.

"Notwithstanding the savagery with which the enemy is attacking us and the cruelty with which our defenceless women and our innocent little children are being massacred, this Government will endeavour to prevent bitterness from dominating our action in the shape of reprisals against prisoners or defenceless non-combatants; and to this end orders have been issued to our troops that, regardless of previous provocation, those who fall into our hands shall be treated with kindness, for it is not the common soldiers nor the innocent people who must be held responsible for the policy adopted by the enemy Governments."

"The Roumanian Government believes that acts performed in the present must be of such a nature as to be approved by the generation that follows, which will judge us from a perspective uninfluenced by the bitterness and the chaos of the moment."

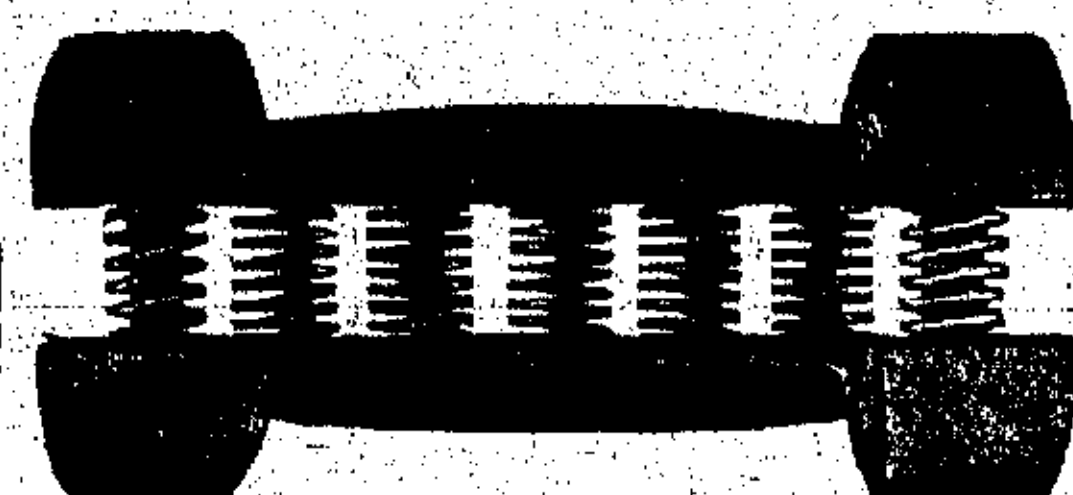
"It is in this spirit that the Government wishes to conduct the war, though the policy of our enemy renders it increasingly difficult to preserve restraint among our troops and our people."

"The Roumanians will not falter in their allegiance to the cause, nor can the enemy wear them from their faith in England and the just, in France their Latin brother, and in Russia their immediate neighbour."

"Yet the Roumanians pray that, in spite of their existing exigencies and of their own huge problems, the Allies will not allow the affairs of Roumania, who has staked her all in this conflict, to pass into the hands of their minds and suffer that she meet the fate either of Belgium or of Serbia."

"We have taken the responsibility of entering the war, and we feel sure that our great Allies will see to it that their sympathy and their support will be ever behind us while the war endures."

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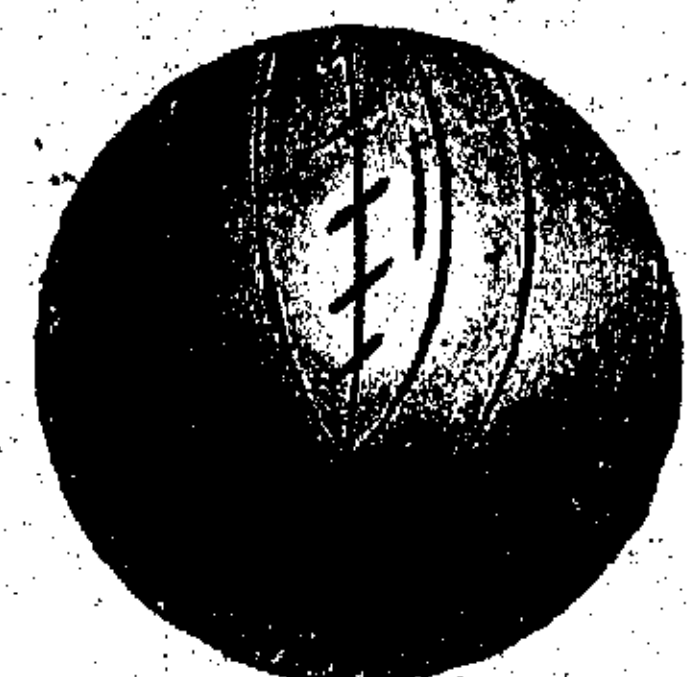
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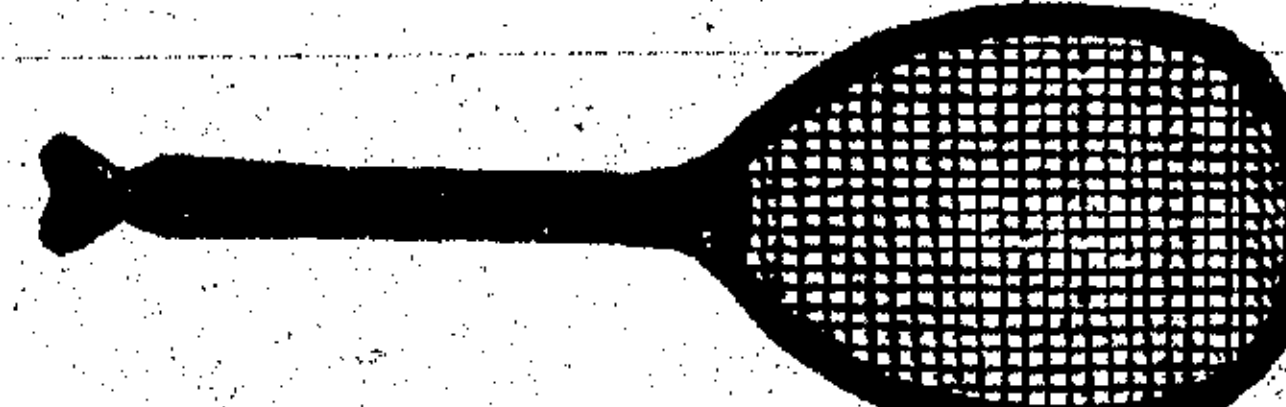
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[1203]

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[1203]

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1203

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANHEI, British str., from Canton, 11th November.
 EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British str., 2,639, W. L. Hopcraft, 11th Nov.—Vancouver 19th Oct. Miscellaneous—C. P. O. S. Ltd.
 HAIKONG, British str., 1,270, J. W. Evans, 12th November—Swatow 11th November, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
 HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,635, A. Sveen, 11th November—Bangkok 1st November, Rice—Order.
 HANCO, French str., 720, F. Morvan, 11th November—Haiphong 8th November, General—A. B. Maitly & Co.
 HOKUTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,420, N. Suzuki, 10th Nov.—Mojji 4th Nov., General—Dodwell & Co.
 HIGHTON MARU, Japanese str., 2,943, Fusiki, 10th November—Yokohama and Moji 4th November, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 HINSANG, British str., 1,885, A. C. Kennedy, 11th November—Sundakan 4th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.
 HONGKONG, British str., 1,350, C. W. Robertson, 12th November—Hongkong 9th November, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.
 KAPONG, British str., 1,400, Macfarlane, 12th November—Chingvanto 8th November, Coal—Dodwell & Co.
 KWANG LEE, Chinese str., 1,303, A. P. Sangster, 11th November—Shanghai 5th November, General—Chinese.
 LUCHOW, British str., 1,217, Gibbs, 11th November—Shanghai 8th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 PARKOL, British str., 1,124, Tucker, 10th November—Tientsin 4th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 SHENSI MARU, Japanese str., 1,829, Takase, 10th November—Wakamatsu 5th Nov., Coal—Order.
 TANGU MARU, Japanese str., 4,290, K. Soyeda, 11th November—Manila 6th November, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 THIKINI, Dutch str., 4,507, W. H. Lap, 11th Nov.—Java 1st Nov., General—Java-China-Japan-Lijn.

DEPARTURES.

November 11th.

AUGUST BELMONT, Brit. str., for Tarakan, ANAN, British str., for Singapore.
 CHILDAR, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 CYCLOPS, British str., for Shanghai.
 HEISHIN MARU, Jap. str., for Sydney.
 HITCHCOCK, British str., for Weihaiwei.
 JAYA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 KUMANG, British str., for Singapore.
 NEW SWEDEN, Swedish str., for Probolinggo.
 NISSHIN MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung.
 SHAWHANG, Chinese str., for Newchwang.
 SELUS, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 SEIYO MARU, Jap. str., for Moji.
 SHIBUTSU MARU, Jap. str., for Manila.
 YUENSANG, British str., for Manila.
 November 12th.
 ANHEI, British str., for Shanghai.
 ANAKUSA MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 CHUO MARU, Jap. str., for Saigon.
 HONGKONG, Chinese str., for Haiphong.
 KWANG LEE, Chinese str., for Canton.
 KAPONG, British str., for Manila.
 LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.
 ST. ALBANS, British str., for Sydney.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kwang Lee*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Rev. B. Brown.
 Per *Haitong*, from Poochow, etc., Miss Pewton, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. J. Turner, Mr. Craig, Mr. Gamcan, and Mr. McL. M. Grant.
 Per *Empress of Japan* from Vancouver, for Hongkong, Mr. L. D. Abraham, Miss K. Bygrave, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. H. M. Beaupaire, Mr. P. Bornstein, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Brode, Mr. A. R. Bowden, Mr. O. M. Bain, Miss J. T. Choules, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carroll and son, infant and nurse, Mr. T. P. Cochrane, Mr. H. Campbell, Mrs. A. Davidson, Mr. F. E. Davis, Mr. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. F. Funk and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Howard, Mr. J. L. Jamieson, Miss L. Jamieson, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jorger, Mr. and Mrs. S. Knight, Mr. D. Kellogg, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Linton, Mrs. E. Leeds, Mr. F. M. Lundgren, Mr. H. J. Lovink, Miss J. J. Moore, Mr. G. Morgan, Miss Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Oliver and 2 children, Miss E. Olds, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paine, Mrs. L. H. Penny, Mr. H. G. Simms, Mr. T. Shaud, Mr. P. T. Suman, Mr. S. Schaffer, Mrs. and Miss A. Stevenson, Mr. M. Van Ranseld, Mr. C. R. Wagner, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. C. E. Watkins, Mr. H. B. Wilson, Mr. Warren Wood, Mr. U. Roberts, Mrs. M. Palmer and Master Bruce.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tango Maru*, for Japan, etc., Mr. Murooka, Mr. Nakas, Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Dix, Mr. M. Master, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mr. S. Okano, Dr. and Mrs. Batchelor, Mr. W. E. Watson, Mr. E. J. T. Warren, Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. T. Takeda, Miss A. Dumbabin, Miss F. Lagerovitch, Miss A. Nagayayo, Mr. and Mrs. Fujimura, Miss E. Bedol, Mr. S. Tachibana, Mr. G. Kikkawa, Mr. Fujimura, Mr. T. Iwasa, Mrs. Y. Ohta, Miss K. Tanaka, Pastor, Mrs. Back and infant.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.
 The str. *Empress of Asia* left Vancouver on the 2nd instant, morning.
 MERCHANT STEAMER.
 The str. *Shirata* left Calcutta on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 11th instant.
 The str. *Venezuela* left San Francisco on 22nd October, Honolulu on 5th instant, and is due to arrive here on 2nd December.

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TJIKINI	JAVA	in port	13th Nov.	SHANGHAI

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S.S. "ARAKAN"	...	...	11th January.
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKNAAG"	Tuesday, 14th Nov. 7 A.M.
Kobe and Moji	"POKSAANG"	Wednesday, 15th Nov. 11 A.M.
INGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"ONSANG"	Thursday, 16th Nov. Noon.
HAIPHONG	"PAKSAANG"	Friday, 17th Nov. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KONGSANG"	Saturday, 18th Nov. 11 A.M.
SANTAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 18th Nov. Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 18th Nov. 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TITENANG"	Sunday, 19th Nov. 5 P.M.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NANKIN (Capt. G. Manley)	About 24th Nov.	Direct Service.
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	MALTA (Capt. O. H. Cochran)	Noon, 1st Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Malwa"
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & NOVARA YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA (Capt. H. H. Hetherington, R.N.R.)	About 2nd Dec.	Direct Service.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
 BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS

THE Steamship

"NYANZA"
 Captain J. Gaunt, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 17th Nov., 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MONGOLIA," from Colombo, passenger accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Bills and Valuations and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KERNAN," due in London about the 1st Jan., 1917.
 Passengers will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For full particulars apply to
 E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, IMMINGHAM, LONDON, GENOA & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER"
 Captain J. McGregor, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 10 A.M.
 All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.
 Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 7th November, 1916. [1360]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMANG"
 having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by the 16th Nov. will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 9th November, 1916. [6]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA"
 Arrived Hongkong on 9th Nov., 1916, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
 From London, etc., as s.s. "Malwa,"
 From Penang, Gulf, etc., as s.s. "B. I. SAN,"
 and s.s. "P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers."
 Optional Goods will be landed here, unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
 Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
 Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
 E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 9th November, 1916. [1]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1916.
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